

Five Strong Reasons

*For Painting Your
House This Fall*



**ACME WHITE LEAD AND COLOR WORKS
DETROIT MICHIGAN U S A**

Reason One

IN the fall, the surface is thoroughly dry. During the spring a surface which needs repainting is sure to contain moisture and dampness or frost, and it cannot be successfully painted until it has thoroughly dried out.

Reason Two

WHEN the wood is dry, it absorbs more of the paint; the paint penetrates deeper into the wood, and gets a firmer hold on it. This gives the paint coating greater tenacity or holding qualities.

Reason Three

PAINT cannot be as successfully applied in damp, cloudy or unsettled weather as in warm, sunny weather. In the fall the weather is more settled and uniform and is warmer, therefore better for painting.

Reason Four

AHOUSE needs its protecting coat of paint more in the winter months than at any other time. A house in need of painting should never be allowed to go over the winter without this protection.

Reason Five

IT is easier to keep the winter's moisture and dampness out by applying a coat of paint in the fall, when the surface is dry, than it is to get moisture or dampness out of the wood if you want to apply a coat of paint in the spring.

Moral

Take no chances.
Paint this Fall.

Good Paint **Is True Economy**

The real cost of paint is the average cost per year of protecting and beautifying the surface; the paint that costs the least per gallon is not the cheapest. It's the paint that covers the most surface and wears longest. Ask your painter to use

ACME QUALITY

HOUSE PAINT (*New Era*)

It insures the greatest protection and beauty at the least cost per year of service. Color cards and suggestions for fashionable combinations at our store.

LYND BROTHERS

NASSAU

--

NEW YORK

GRANITE FLOOR PAINTS

(ACME QUALITY)

For Interior Floors, Steps and Similar
Surfaces. Anyone Can Apply Them



ACME WHITE LEAD AND COLOR WORKS
DETROIT, MICHIGAN, U S A

GRANITE FLOOR PAINTS

(ACME QUALITY)

LIGHT
RED



GREEN



LIGHT
BROWN



GOLDEN
YELLOW



X LEAD
COLOR



X DEEP
RED



X FRENCH
YELLOW



DRAB



DEEP
YELLOW



GRAY



x BORDER
RED



FLOORS of halls, sitting rooms, pantries, kitchens, laundries, steps and similar inside surfaces to be walked upon, should be kept bright, clean and attractive. Granite Floor Paints (Acme Quality) are made especially for this purpose. They are ready to brush on and will dry quickly with a hard, durable, lustrous finish that is easy to clean and hard to wear out. The cost is trifling, being only about six cents per square yard for two coats.

The colors are all appropriate, handsome shades and a great many pleasing combinations can be made. A border of Light Red with Drab center, or a border of Green or used for hall sitting room. For the kitchen floor French Yellow or Lead Color will be very satisfactory.

Under ordinary conditions when Granite Floor Paints (Acme Quality) are applied during the evening the floor may be walked upon the next morning.

X Higher in Price

OTHER FLOOR FINISHES

MAKING PINE FLOORS LOOK LIKE OAK, Cherry, Walnut, Mahogany, etc. Acme Quality Varno-Lac is a tough, durable, varnish finish which gives old shabby floors, furniture or woodwork the color and effect of expensive hardwoods. *It stains and varnishes with one application.* Anyone can apply it.

VARNISHING FLOORS. This is a most popular method of finishing hardwood floors. Acme Quality Varnotile is made specially for this purpose. It is a tough, elastic, clear varnish and brings out the natural grain of the wood perfectly.

WAXING FLOORS. Acme Quality Floor Wax produces a hard, even finish upon floors, furniture and woodwork, that is not easily marred or scratched. It is a thick paste and applied with a soft cloth or cotton waste just as it comes in the can. Imparts a handsome and durable lustre.

FILLING CRACKS IN FLOORS. Acme Quality Crack and Crevice Filler is made specially for filling cracks and crevices in old or new, hard or soft wood floors. It makes a smooth and even surface that can be painted, stained or varnished.



IF it's a surface to be painted, enameled, stained or varnished, there's an Acme Quality Kind to fit the purpose. Simply tell your dealer what you want to do, ask for the proper Acme Quality goods for that purpose and you are sure to get the best that can be made.

The Acme Quality Painting Guide Book tells just those things you want to know about painting and finishing the many surfaces in every home that are constantly becoming worn and shabby. It tells what Acme Quality Paint, Enamel, Stain or Varnish to use, how much will be required and how it should be put on. It not only enables you to tell your painter or decorator exactly what you want, but makes it easy for you to refinish the many surfaces about the home that do not require the skill of the expert. It's free. If your dealer can not supply you, write us for a copy.

ACME WHITE LEAD AND COLOR WORKS
DETROIT, MICHIGAN, U S A

Selection and Use *of* Paints and Finishes



LYND BROTHERS
NASSAU - NEW YORK

ACME WHITE LEAD AND COLOR WORKS
DETROIT MICHIGAN U S A

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SELECTION *and* USE of PAINTS *and* FINISHES

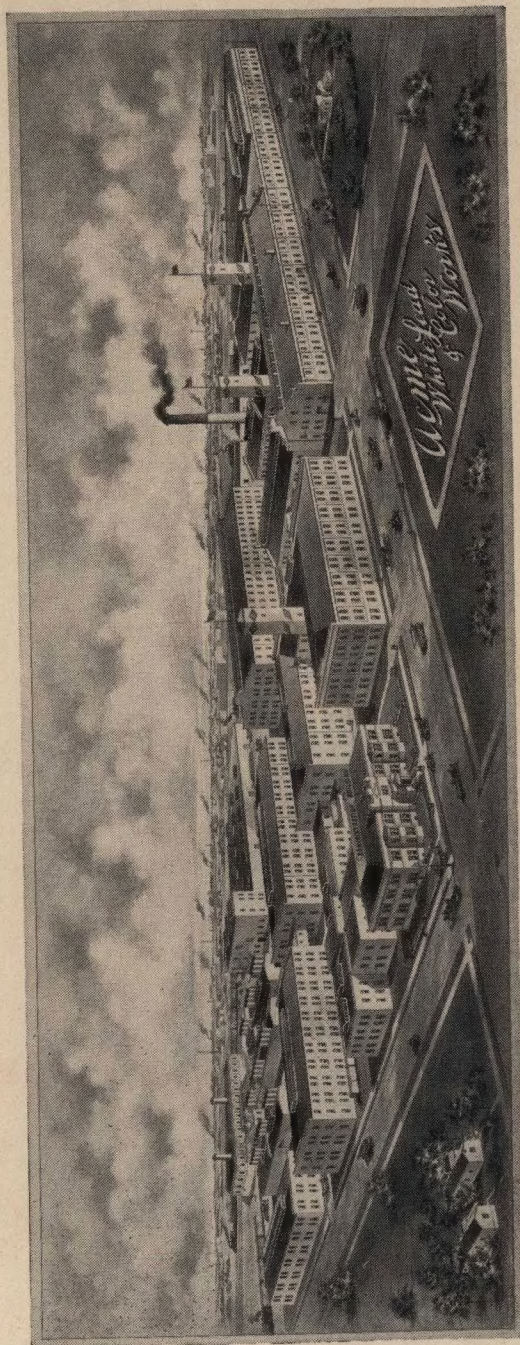
WHAT TO USE AND HOW TO USE IT

A TEXT-BOOK OF USEFUL INFORMATION FOR
PAINTERS, DECORATORS, ARCHITECTS, CONTRAC-
TORS AND HOUSEHOLDERS BY THE MAKERS OF



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ACME WHITE LEAD AND COLOR WORKS
DETROIT MICHIGAN U S A
1908

TDCAT 1908
PAPV02B313



Acme White Lead and Color Works, Detroit, Michigan, U. S. A.
Home of Acme Quality—The Largest Paint and Varnish Plant in the World

TDCAT 1908
PAPV02B313

Acme Quality Paints, Enamels, Stains and Varnishes

WONDERFUL development has been made during the past twenty-five years in the manufacture of Paints, Enamels, Stains and Varnishes, prepared ready for use. Prior to that time the knowledge required to prepare and combine materials ready for application was confined to a very limited number. In the light of present day developments their knowledge and facilities appear both limited and crude. It would then have been deemed impossible to present in forms ready for use Paints and Varnishes adapted for all classes and descriptions of work, such as are now offered in The Acme Quality Kind.

The Practical Painter and Decorator of to-day has many advantages over his predecessors. He finds ready at hand the materials best suited for any work he may wish to do. He finds it much better prepared and of superior quality than could possibly be produced by grinding, mixing and combining "by hand" as his predecessors were forced to do. He finds that labor and expense for preparing materials have been reduced to a minimum, while quality and efficiency have been correspondingly improved. In The Acme Quality Kind his knowledge of the proper materials to use under any conditions and his skill in applying them, are fully supported by the highest quality of materials that can be produced under these modern conditions.

The Householder also now finds it possible to secure Acme Quality Paints, Enamels, Stains and Varnishes perfectly adapted for finishing woodwork, furniture, floors and articles of every description in

Ask your dealer for



and about the home. These materials are offered in cans of all sizes, plainly labeled and with definite and simple directions for use, that render it possible for any inexperienced person to secure satisfactory results. Acme Quality products have become a household necessity, and the best dealers carry a complete line in stock, are equipped with color cards from which to make selections, and are thoroughly informed on the proper materials to use for any specific purpose. The householder, is thus enabled to keep in perfect condition, with very little trouble or expense, the many surfaces about the home that are constantly becoming neglected and shabby.

We have classified the contents of this book so as to enable the reader to readily obtain information regarding the proper Acme Quality materials to use for finishing or refinishing any surface in any manner desired, and have also indicated clearly the proper methods of procedure to obtain satisfactory results. This information is not guess work or conjecture, but the result of the practical experience of thoroughly competent and practical men with *Acme Quality products*.

***To obtain Acme Quality results
always ask for and insist upon
securing Acme Quality products.***

ACME WHITE LEAD AND COLOR WORKS
DETROIT MICHIGAN U S A

Ask your dealer for



**PERFECT PAINTS
for
ALL PURPOSES**

IF it's a surface to be painted, enameled, stained, varnished, or finished in any way, there's an Acme Quality Kind to fit the purpose. Simply tell your dealer what you want to do, ask for the proper Acme Quality goods for that purpose and you are sure to get the best that can be made.



THIS Trade Mark and our name upon any package of Paint, Enamel, Stain or Varnish indicate that the contents are Acme Quality. It has been registered in the United States and foreign countries.

Accept no Substitute

Acme White Lead and Color Works
Detroit Michigan U S A

Exterior House Painting

The Best Materials to Use

The impression still prevails to a very considerable extent in the minds of the general public that white lead (carbonate of lead) is the best material to use for white paint for exterior painting. It is a fact, however, that a combination of white lead and zinc oxide makes a much better paint, while the highest authorities and most experienced and progressive paint manufacturers after careful investigation and exhaustive tests, have arrived at the conclusion that the *very best* results (durability and covering capacity), are obtained by the addition of a percentage of reinforcing pigment to the lead and zinc. These ingredients must be *thoroughly* amalgamated by means of powerful machinery and fine grinding, and to them must be added the life-giving ingredient of all *good* paints—*pure* linseed oil—and sufficient dryer to insure proper drying qualities.

TINTS, SHADES AND COLORS must be made with a perfect knowledge of the chemical properties and activities of each ingredient. There are certain tints that cannot be made upon a base of white lead alone without causing a chemical action which would result in the paint changing color and destroying its wearing properties. There are certain colors (such as oxides) in which carbonate of lead and zinc white are never used. There are other colors, (greens, reds, blues) in which carbonate of lead and zinc oxide either cannot be used at all, or must be used very sparingly, in order to prevent unsatisfactory results. It is entirely wrong, therefore, to assume that a paint is adulterated because an analysis shows either no white lead or zinc oxide or a very small proportion of one or both of these ingredients. We fully recognize the good qualities of carbonate of lead and oxide of zinc and use

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Ask your dealer for



Materials for Exterior House Painting

each as freely as we can where they may be employed without disadvantage to the wearing and spreading properties, beauty, non-fading qualities, and uniformity of tints, shades and colors.

There are undoubtedly conditions of climate, character of surface to be painted, and other factors to be considered, which render it impossible for any manufacturer to honestly state that any particular material is *always* the best under *all* circumstances. We recognize that, to obtain the best results in each instance, proper judgment must be exercised, and prefer that for so important a matter as the exterior painting of a building, the skill and experience of a practical painter be enlisted, knowing however, that in the variety of products offered by us, he can consistently and conscientiously recommend or use some Acme Quality product. Following we describe in detail the methods for using our products, and outline what may be accomplished by them.

Description of Materials

ACME QUALITY PURE WHITE LEAD—This consists of pure carbonate of lead ground very fine in pure refined linseed oil. It is offered in stiff paste form. It must be reduced to proper consistency for use by the addition of pure linseed oil, turpentine, dryer and color, and requires the skill and experience of a practical painter to insure the best results. The superior opacity (property of covering solidly) of white lead is generally admitted. It will not, however, wear as long under exposure as when combined with zinc oxide, nor will it cover as much surface per gallon. We corrode our own white lead by a special process (known as "Mild Process") eliminating completely the possibility of free acid. The acid remaining in white lead corroded by other processes, such as the "Old Dutch" and "Quick Process," is undoubtedly the chief cause for lack of durability, and is largely responsible for the "chalking off" of ordinary white lead paint. The Mild Process produces a uniform product, strictly pure basic carbonate of lead of the most approved chemical and physical constitution and of a whiteness, density and covering power exceeding that of any other make of white lead.

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Ask your dealer for



Materials for Exterior House Painting

MICHIGAN SEAL WHITE (Acme Quality)—This is a combination composed principally of lead and zinc, with the addition of reinforcing pigment, ground and put up in the same manner as white lead. It also requires the skill of a practical painter to prepare for application. This brand is favored by those painters who recognize the fact that a white of this character makes a better paint for general purposes than white lead alone, possesses superior wearing qualities, will spread further, and is also better adapted to resist the action of gases, salt water and sea air.

ACME QUALITY HOUSE PAINT (New Era)—In this paint white lead and zinc oxide are used to as great an extent as they can be safely and obtain the best results. It is finely ground and reduced to a consistency *ready for use* with pure refined linseed oil, to which is added turpentine, dryer and the finest colors. The advantages derived from its use by the practical painter, and particularly by the consumer who cannot readily secure the services of a skilled painter, and may wish to apply it himself, are many. With the exception of the addition of a small amount of linseed oil or turpentine for undercoats, the paint may simply be stirred and applied as it comes in the can. To the practical painter it means the saving of the time and expense of reducing lead, or lead and zinc, to the form of paint ready for use. Our special facilities and the large quantities in which New Era Paint (Acme Quality) is made enable us to reduce the mixing and tinting, in fact every step in the process, to an exact science, with no chance for variation. Then again, we make all our own colors and know them to be uniform in shade and strength. The chemical properties of the ingredients for every tint, shade and color are carefully considered in order to prevent any chemical re-action that would destroy the durability, covering properties, and beauty of the paint. Every ingredient is tested before use. There is no opportunity for variation in our product. Our facilities enable us to supply the practical painter with mixed paint of the best quality at a lower price than he can

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Ask your dealer for



Selecting Shades for Exterior House Painting

prepare it himself, and he can secure exactly as much as he requires for any job, as it is put up in sizes ranging from barrels to half pints.

The Selection of Shades

Care should be exercised in selecting shades, as under certain conditions colors which harmonize perfectly would not be desirable. Select shades that will harmonize with your neighbors', but not be identical with theirs. Contrast is desirable in a neighborhood. Light shades lend prominence to a building. If your home is screened by trees or shrubbery, the lighter colors will make it stand out more strongly. The style of architecture and the surroundings should receive consideration. Summer cottages, for instance, which are usually built for pleasure or pastime, are given a brighter and more cheerful aspect by the lighter and brighter shades and tints. A stately city home in a prominent position would appear "illy dressed" in the gayer colors used for a summer cottage. It requires something more sedate to convey the tone of simple elegance which the owner and architect aimed at. When using more than one color for the sides of a residence, do not place a heavy or dark color above a light one. A dark color always conveys the idea of strength and solidity, and should never be supported by a lighter and weaker color.

Painting New Wooden Structures

Painting New Wooden Structures

To Use Acme Quality Pure White Lead

Importance of the Priming Coat—The first coat of paint on new work is called the "priming coat." It is essential that new wood be given a coat of paint as soon after being placed in position as possible. This is in order to prevent the absorption of moisture by the wood, which, when dried out by the atmosphere and sun would cause the lumber to warp or crack. If this moisture were covered with paint, it would have the same effect, but would also cause the paint to peel off. Good paint will prevent moisture from getting in, but it cannot prevent it from getting out. As the priming coat is the foundation for subsequent coats, it is important that it be of good quality and with a liberal percentage of pure raw linseed oil to penetrate the wood. Too often, cheap ochres ground in impure oil and wholly unsuited for the purpose, are used, with the result that the following coats (even when of good quality) suffer for the false economy exercised in the most important coat of all.

PRIMING COAT of Acme Quality Pure White Lead—Before applying priming coat always cover knots and sappy places with Acme Quality Shellac. Otherwise the heat of the sun would cause the sap to exude, and in doing so the paint would be removed. Reduce the White Lead with pure raw linseed oil in the proportion of five gallons to each 100 pounds of lead, adding also one quart of strong turpentine dryer—Neoteric Liquid Dryer (Acme Quality)—and one-half gallon of turpentine. When reduced to proper consistency, tint with color in oil (Acme Quality Colors in Oil—Master Painters') to shade that will form a good ground for following coats. One hundred pounds of White Lead reduced as above will make $8\frac{1}{4}$ gallons of paint, and cover about 300 square feet to the gallon. All wood in buildings subjected to outside exposure should be primed in this manner, including shingles, if they are to be painted. *Tin gutters and water pipes* should also be primed as above outlined.

Priming Coat for Galvanized Iron—When galvanized iron is used for cornices, gutters, etc., it should be primed with our Acme Quality Galvanized Iron Primer. In the process of manufacture galvanized iron is subjected to treatment which renders it impossible for ordinary paint to cling to it properly, hence we supply a special primer for this purpose. One gallon of Galvanized Iron Primer will cover about 500 to 600 square feet.

SECOND COAT of Acme Quality Pure White Lead—See that priming coat is perfectly dry, then carefully putty



Painting New Wooden Structures

all nail holes, cracks and blemishes in the wood. Use good putty that will not shrink and fall out—Acme Quality preferred. Reduce White Lead by adding $3\frac{1}{2}$ gallons of pure raw linseed oil, one quart of strong turpentine dryer (Neoteric Liquid Dryer—Acme Quality)—and one quart of turpentine to each one hundred pounds of White Lead. When reduced to proper consistency, tint with color in oil (Acme Quality Colors in Oil—Master Painters') to the exact shade required. If more than one color is to be used apply to each part of house the same shade that will be used for the finishing coat. One hundred pounds of White Lead reduced as above will make $6\frac{1}{2}$ gallons of paint and cover about 550 to 600 square feet to the gallon.

THIRD COAT of Acme Quality Pure White Lead—Reduced in the same manner as for second coat, except that turpentine may be omitted. The covering capacity is the same as for second coat.

To Use Michigan Seal White (Acme Quality)

Exactly the same process must be observed as for priming, second and third coats, when Acme Quality Pure White Lead is used, except that more raw linseed oil may be added. The priming coat will require six gallons to 100 pounds; the second and third coats, $4\frac{1}{2}$ gallons. When reduced for priming, 100 pounds will make $9\frac{1}{2}$ gallons of paint and cover from 300 to 350 square feet to the gallon on new wood. When reduced for second coat 100 pounds will make $7\frac{3}{4}$ gallons of paint and cover 600 to 700 square feet to the gallon over the priming coat. For the third coat (turpentine omitted) it will make $7\frac{1}{2}$ gallons of paint and cover from 600 to 700 square feet to the gallon.

To Use Acme Quality House Paint (New Era)

PRIMING COAT of Acme Quality House Paint (New Era).—See remarks "Importance of the Priming Coat" on page 11. Before applying priming coat, always cover knots and sappy places with shellac. Otherwise the heat of the sun would cause the sap to exude and in doing

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Ask your dealer for



Painting New Wooden Structures

so the paint would be removed. Reduce Acme Quality House Paint with pure raw linseed oil in the proportion of one gallon of oil to each gallon of paint, using the same color of paint as the lightest shade that will be used in the finishing coat. In this way it will not be necessary to change color when priming. The lightest color in finishing coats will cover the primer solidly, and of course the darker shade will readily do so. All wood in the building subjected to outside exposure should be primed in this manner. One gallon of Acme Quality House Paint reduced with a gallon of pure raw linseed oil (really two gallons) will cover from 800 to 1000 square feet on wood surfaces, depending upon the absorbent quality of the wood.

For Tin Gutters and Water Pipes—Reduce paint by the addition of one-half gallon of oil to a gallon of paint.

Priming Coat for Galvanized Iron—When galvanized iron is used for cornices, gutters, etc., it should be primed with our Acme Quality Galvanized Iron Primer. In the process of manufacture, galvanized iron is subjected to treatment which renders it impossible for ordinary paint to cling to it properly, hence we supply a special primer for this purpose. One gallon of Galvanized Iron Primer will cover about 500 to 600 square feet.

SECOND COAT of Acme Quality House Paint (New Era)—Before applying the second coat, carefully putty all nail holes, cracks and blemishes in the surface of the wood. Use good putty that will not shrink and fall out—Acme Quality preferred. To each gallon Acme Quality House Paint add one and one-half to three pints of pure raw linseed oil and one-half to one pint of turpentine. The turpentine cuts the gloss and enables the following coat to adhere more firmly and prevents "crawling." The exact amount of reducer varies according to the shade—dark colors taking more oil than light ones. Use the same shade on each part of the house as will be used for the finishing coat. One gallon reduced as above will cover about 1000 square feet of surface over priming coat.

THIRD COAT of Acme Quality House Paint (New Era)—Apply paint just as received in the can. One gallon will cover about 800 square feet.

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Ask your dealer for



Re-Painting Wooden Structures

To Use Acme Quality Pure White Lead

FIRST COAT of Acme Quality Pure White Lead—

If there is any loose paint, remove with scraper or wire brush. This is important, for if any loose paint be left on surface it will soon come off, bringing the new paint with it. If the surface has not been painted for a long time and is very porous, add for each 100 pounds of White Lead, $4\frac{1}{2}$ gallons of pure raw linseed oil, one quart of turpentine and one quart of strong turpentine dryer (Acme Quality Neoteric Liquid Dryer preferred). Reduced in this way 100 pounds of White Lead will make $7\frac{1}{2}$ gallons of paint and cover about 500 square feet to the gallon. If the surface is smooth and hard add $3\frac{1}{2}$ gallons of pure raw linseed oil, one quart of strong turpentine dryer (Neoteric—Acme Quality) and one quart of turpentine. Reduced in this manner 100 pounds of White Lead will make $6\frac{1}{2}$ gallons of paint and cover 550 to 600 square feet to the gallon. When reduced to proper consistency, tint with colors in oil (Acme Quality Colors in Oil—Master Painters') to the exact shade desired. If more than one color is to be used, apply the same shade to each part of the house as will be used for the finishing coat.

SECOND COAT of Acme Quality Pure White Lead

—Putty nail holes or cracks that may require it before applying second coat. We strongly advocate two coats over old work, for the reason that the oil in the first coat is largely absorbed by the old paint and sufficient oil is not distributed to insure durability. Add $3\frac{1}{2}$ gallons of pure raw linseed oil and one quart of strong turpentine dryer (Acme Quality Neoteric Liquid Dryer) for each 100 pounds of White Lead. One hundred pounds reduced in this way will make $6\frac{1}{4}$ gallons of paint and cover 550 to 600 square feet to the gallon. When reduced to proper consistency, tint with colors in oil (Acme Quality Colors in Oil—Master Painters') to the shade, or shades, desired.



To Use Michigan Seal White (Acme Quality)

Exactly the same process must be observed for the first and second coats as when Acme Quality Pure White Lead is used, except that more raw linseed oil must be added. The first coat will require, when surface is very old and porous, $5\frac{1}{2}$ gallons to 100 pounds; if hard and in good condition, $4\frac{1}{2}$ gallons. The second coat will require $4\frac{1}{2}$ gallons to 100 pounds. When reduced with $5\frac{1}{2}$ gallons of oil (for first coat) and the necessary dryer and turpentine, 100 pounds will make $8\frac{3}{4}$ gallons of paint, that will cover about 600 square feet to the gallon. When reduced with $4\frac{1}{2}$ gallons of oil (for first coat when surface is in good condition) with turpentine and dryer added, 100 pounds will make $7\frac{3}{4}$ gallons and cover 600 to 700 square feet to the gallon. As reduced for second coat (turpentine omitted) 100 pounds will make $7\frac{1}{2}$ gallons of paint and cover from 600 to 700 square feet per gallon.

To Use Acme Quality House Paint (New Era)

FIRST COAT of Acme Quality House Paint (New Era)—Remove all loose paint from the surface with scraper or wire brush, as when loose paint is covered with new paint it soon comes off, bringing the new paint with it. If the surface has not been painted for a long time and is very porous, add one-half gallon of pure raw linseed oil and one pint of turpentine for each gallon of New Era Paint. One gallon reduced in this manner will cover about 800 to 1000 square feet over a very porous surface. If the surface is smooth and hard, no oil need be added, but one pint of turpentine should be used to each gallon to cut the gloss and enable the following coat to adhere more firmly. A gallon on such a surface will cover about 700 to 800 square feet. Apply the same color to each part of the building as will be used for the finishing coat.

SECOND COAT of Acme Quality House Paint (New Era)—We strongly advocate two coats over old work, for the reason that the oil from the first coat is largely absorbed by the old paint and sufficient oil is not distributed to insure durability. The second or finishing coat should be applied just as it comes in the can. A gallon will cover about 800 square feet.



Painting Brick Buildings

Brick buildings are painted to secure a surface that will not absorb moisture, and to eradicate inequalities in the appearance of the bricks. They are usually painted to show a flat finish (dull, without gloss) in imitation of the appearance of brick. A gloss finish is equally serviceable, but is apt to exaggerate defects in the surface. Following we give instructions for finishing either flat or gloss.

Flat Finish for Buildings Not Previously Painted

Flat Brick Finishes are intended to imitate the colors as well as the dull appearance of brick. They are, therefore, offered in a limited number of shades. Acme Quality Flat Brick Colors are offered in brick reds and Milwaukee brick colors (light and deep buff).

The Priming Coat

Priming with ACME QUALITY PURE WHITE LEAD—Reduce by adding five gallons of pure raw linseed oil and one quart of strong turpentine dryer to 100 pounds of White Lead. When reduced tint to about the same shade as the finishing coat with color in oil (Acme Quality Colors in Oil—Master Painter's). This will make $7\frac{3}{4}$ gallons of paint and cover on bare brick about 300 square feet to the gallon.

Priming with MICHIGAN SEAL WHITE (Acme Quality)—Reduce in the same manner as for Acme Quality Pure White Lead, except that six gallons of raw linseed oil may be used. This will make nine gallons of paint and cover on bare brick about 400 square feet to the gallon.

Priming with ACME QUALITY VENETIAN RED IN OIL—This will do only when the finishing coat is red. Reduce the Venetian Red in Oil by the addition of five gallons of pure raw linseed oil and one quart of strong turpentine dryer to 100 pounds of the Red. This will make ten gallons of paint and cover about 300 square feet to the gallon.

Ask your dealer for



Priming with ACME QUALITY HOUSE PAINT (New Era)—For reds use paint of a shade similar to the finishing color (No. 120 is best), reducing gallon for gallon with pure raw linseed oil. For Milwaukee Brick Colors (light buff) prime with Acme Quality House Paint (No. 25) reduced in the same manner as the red. One gallon of paint reduced in this manner will cover about 600 square feet on bare brick.

The Second Coat

Use ACME QUALITY FLAT BRICK COLORS for the second or finishing coat. These goods are offered in paste form and must be reduced with turpentine in the proportion of five gallons to 100 pounds of Brick Color. This will make ten gallons of paint and will cover 600 square feet to the gallon.

Flat Finish for Buildings Previously Painted

Unless in bad condition, one coat of Acme Quality Flat Brick Color will be sufficient, and should be applied the same as second coat for new work. If in bad condition, a priming coat should be first applied in the manner described in connection with new work.

Gloss Finish for Buildings Not Previously Painted

The Priming Coat

Is exactly the same as when a flat finish is desired and as outlined in connection with the use of Pure White Lead, Michigan Seal White, Venetian Red in Oil and Acme Quality House Paint (New Era).

The Second Coat

To Use ACME QUALITY PURE WHITE LEAD—Add $3\frac{1}{2}$ gallons of pure raw linseed oil and one quart of strong turpentine dryer (Neoteric—Acme Quality) for each 100 pounds of White Lead. This will make $6\frac{3}{4}$ gallons of paint and cover 550 to 600 square feet to the gallon. When

Ask your dealer for



Painting Brick Buildings

reduced to proper consistency, tint with colors in oil (Acme Quality Colors in Oil—Master Painters') to the shade desired.

To Use MICHIGAN SEAL WHITE (Acme Quality)

—Reduce and tint in the same manner as for Acme Quality Pure White Lead, except that more raw linseed oil must be added. Using $4\frac{1}{2}$ gallons of oil and one quart of dryer to 100 pounds of Michigan Seal White will make $7\frac{1}{2}$ gallons of paint and cover 600 to 700 square feet to the gallon.

To Use ACME QUALITY HOUSE PAINT (New Era)—Apply the paint just as it comes in the can. A gallon will cover about 800 square feet.

Gloss Finish for Buildings Previously Painted

Unless in bad condition, one coat will be sufficient. Apply same as *second* coat of Acme Quality Pure White Lead, Michigan Seal White or Acme Quality House Paint (New Era). If surface is in bad condition, apply two coats exactly the same way as for brick buildings that have not previously been painted.



Painting Shingle Roofs

Roofs

Importance of Protecting the Roof—It is a noteworthy fact that the roofs of buildings receive less protection from the elements than any other part of a structure. This is all wrong. No part of the building is subjected to so great exposure as the roof, and it should be the last to go without protection from rain and shine. There are two ways of finishing the roof—painting and staining. As a protective measure, painting is the best: from the standpoint of beauty, the rich shades and artistic tones secured in stains are preferable. In the Acme Quality line we offer both.

Painting Shingle Roofs

To Use Acme Quality Pure White Lead

PRIMING COAT—Follow directions for priming coat for new wooden structures (page 11). However, the paint will not cover more than 225 or 250 square feet to the gallon, as shingles are much more absorbent than siding.

SECOND COAT—Follow directions for third coat for new wooden structures (page 12), reducing covering capacity to about 500 square feet to the gallon.

To Use Michigan Seal White (Acme Quality)

PRIMING COAT—Follow directions for priming coat for new wooden structures (page 11), remembering that because shingles are more absorbent than siding, the covering capacity will be reduced to 275 to 300 square feet to the gallon.

SECOND COAT—Follow directions for third coat for new wooden structures (page 12), reducing covering capacity to about 600 square feet to the gallon.

To Use Acme Quality House Paint (New Era)

PRIMING COAT—Add one gallon raw linseed oil and one pint of turpentine for every gallon of paint, using same color as for finishing coat. Brush paint out well, carefully covering ends. One gallon reduced in this manner will cover 600 square feet.



Painting Tin and Metal Roofs

SECOND COAT—Apply the paint just as it comes in the can. One gallon will cover about 600 square feet.

To Use Acme Quality Barn and Roof Paint

PRIMING COAT—We offer in this brand a more limited line of colors, composed of drabs, deep reds, deep yellows and slate colors. These goods are somewhat lower in price, and are used freely with satisfactory results. They do not, however, cover as much surface to the gallon as Acme Quality House Paint (New Era), nor is there the variety of shades to select from. Reduce with one-half gallon of pure raw linseed oil to each gallon of paint. One gallon reduced covers about 500 square feet on bare shingles.

SECOND COAT—Apply the paint as it comes in the can. One gallon will cover about 500 square feet.

Acme Quality Graphite Paint

Is sometimes used for shingle roofs, particularly in the vicinity of sulphur springs, gas wells, and where exposed to salt water or air. It possesses great resistant qualities to acids, alkalies, sulphur or gas fumes. It is offered in natural graphite color, black, deep browns and reds and deep olive. Reduce in the same manner as Acme Quality Barn and Roof Paint. Covers about the same amount of surface.

Painting Tin and Metal Roofs

PRIMING COAT—All the brands recommended for shingle roofs may be used to advantage for tin and metal roofs. For priming coat, owing to the non-absorbent nature of the surface, they do not require as much reducing as when applied upon wood, but should be reduced to the same extent and applied in the same way as recommended for *second* coat on wood. Their covering capacity for *priming* coat, on account of the non-absorbent surface of tin and metal and the flat surface, is about double the covering capacity upon shingles.

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Ask your dealer for



Staining Shingle Roofs

SECOND COAT should be applied the same as second coat upon shingles. Covering capacity of all the brands is from 10 per cent to 20 per cent more than covering capacity upon shingles, as no allowance need be made for ends and sides of shingles.

Staining Shingle Roofs

New Work

FIRST COAT of Acme Quality Shingle Stain—As a matter of economy it is always best to dip shingles in bulk before laying them. Do not *soak* in the Stain, but dip in and out as quickly as possible, thus saving the Stain and hastening the drying. Dip only about two-thirds of the length of the shingle. It is best to fasten a brush at side of dipping tub, on which to wipe shingles as withdrawn. Place shingles in loose piles after dipping to admit the free circulation of air and aid in drying. Two and one-half gallons of Acme Quality Shingle Stain is sufficient to dip 1000 shingles. When shingles are finished, after being placed in position on roof, the Stain must be brushed on in the same manner as paint. Keep the stain thoroughly stirred and be careful to cover edges and ends of shingles. A gallon of Acme Quality Shingle Stain brushed on will cover 150 square feet for the first coat.

SECOND COAT of Acme Quality Shingle Stain—Two coats of Acme Quality Shingle Stain are recommended for new work. The second coat requires only one-half as much as the first and insures a much handsomer finish, and also adds very materially to the protective quality of the finish.

Old Work

To Use ACME QUALITY SHINGLE STAIN—We do not recommend Shingle Stain for old weather-beaten shingles, blackened by age and exposure. Paint is best for such a surface. Nor can Shingle Stain be applied over paint and give satisfactory results. Stains must be absorb-

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Ask your dealer for



Painting Porch Floors and Steps

ed by the wood in order to appear and wear right, and paint would prevent such absorption. A single coat of Acme Quality Shingle Stain applied over a surface previously stained is sufficient, unless a light shade is to be applied over a dark one, when two coats will be required. For the first coat, one gallon will cover about 200 square feet. The second coat will cover about 300 square feet.

Where water from roof is to be used for drinking or washing purposes we do not recommend the use of these stains.

Painting Porch Floors and Steps

To Use ACME QUALITY VERANDA FLOOR PAINTS—These goods are made especially for such surfaces, being tough, elastic and reasonably quick drying. They are best adapted to withstand the hard usage to which floors and steps must be subjected.

For New Work—Two coats should be applied. To the first coat add one-half pint of pure raw linseed oil to each gallon. After 48 hours apply a second coat just as the paint comes in the can. The first coat will cover about 400 to 500 square feet to the gallon and the second 600 to 700 square feet.

For Old Work—Unless the surface is in very bad condition, one coat is sufficient. Apply as received in the can. A gallon will cover from 600 to 700 square feet. If worn in places it is best to give the worn spots a coat of paint and then go over the entire surface with finishing coat. If in very bad condition, apply two coats, reducing first coat with one-half pint of pure raw linseed oil for each gallon of paint.

To Use ACME QUALITY PURE WHITE LEAD—Follow directions for applying upon wooden structures (pages 11 and 14).

To Use MICHIGAN SEAL WHITE (Acme Quality)—Follow directions for applying upon wooden structures (pages 12 and 15).

To Use ACME QUALITY HOUSE PAINT (New Era)—Follow directions for applying upon wooden structures pages (12 and 15).

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Ask your dealer for



Painting Blinds or Shutters

Window Sash and Exteriors of Doors

Painting Blinds or Shutters

ACME QUALITY PURE WHITE LEAD, MICHIGAN SEAL WHITE, or ACME QUALITY HOUSE PAINT (New Era) may be used, and directions followed as recommended for applying upon wooden structures (pages 11-15). Green is by far the most popular color for blinds, though in many instances they are painted to correspond to the body or trimming of the house. In New Era Paint we offer a "Window Blind Green" to meet the demand for this popular color.

To Use ACME QUALITY BULL FROG GREEN—This color is ground in oil (in paste form), is very popular among practical painters for work of this description and especially recommended for non-fading properties, opacity and beauty of color.

Window Sash

To Use ACME QUALITY HOUSE PAINT (New Era)—Window sashes are usually painted black, bronze green, deep rich reds (such as wine colors), or white. These colors of Acme Quality House Paint may be secured in small packages, very little being required for this class of work. Apply just as received in the can. If desired, one of the same shades may be used that is employed for the body or trimming of the house, and can be used as applied for finishing coat.

To Use ACME QUALITY COLORS IN OIL (Master Painters') Many practical painters prefer to use color in oil for this work, reducing in the usual manner by the addition of linseed oil, turpentine and dryer.

Exteriors of Doors

To Use ACME QUALITY HOUSE PAINT (New Era)—The rule is to paint the exteriors of doors in the same shade as the exterior of the house and the same methods of applying should be followed.

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Ask your dealer for



Varnishing Exteriors of Doors

To Use ACME QUALITY VARNISH—The exteriors of doors are sometimes given a varnish finish. This is particularly true when doors are of hard wood, such as oak or ash, and the natural beauty of the grain is to be preserved. For coarse-grained woods (such as oaks or ash), first fill with Acme Quality Paste Wood Filler, using natural, light, medium, or antique shades, according to taste. The Paste Wood Filler insures a level surface for after coats of varnish. Use Exterolite, a brand of Acme Quality Varnish especially made to withstand outside exposure. For first coat, reduce varnish with turpentine in the proportion of three pints to a gallon. After 48 hours apply another coat of Exterolite, reduced with $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints of turpentine to the gallon. Let this stand 36 to 48 hours and then apply Exterolite without adding anything.

Graining—This plan is frequently followed where it is desired to imitate the appearance of expensive woods upon less expensive material. It always requires the skill of a practical decorator. The surface is prepared with a suitable Acme Quality Ground Color, over which Acme Quality Graining Color is used and combed out with special tools to imitate the wood desired. This is followed with Acme Quality Exterolite as described above.

Painting Barns, Fences and Outbuildings

Such structures should be painted with the same class of material as residences or other buildings in order to secure the greatest durability and best appearance. When Acme Quality Pure White Lead, Michigan Seal White; or Acme Quality House Paint (New Era) is used, the same method of painting should be followed as for painting other wooden structures with these materials, (see pages 11-15). Owners, however, sometimes prefer to use paint costing less per gallon for barns and outbuildings, and for those we offer the brands named below, with the assurance that they are good paints, properly made, but not equal to those named above. They are offered in a limited line of the darker shades.

New Work

To Use Acme Quality Barn and Roof Paint

PRIMING—Acme Quality Barn and Roof Paint is offered in a line of colors composed of drabs, deep reds, deep yellows and slate colors. Shellac all knots and sappy places. Then apply priming coat reduced by adding seven pints of pure raw linseed oil and one pint of turpentine to each gallon of paint. One gallon reduced as above will cover about 500 square feet on new work.

SECOND COAT—Putty nail holes and cracks after priming coat is dry. For second or finishing coat, apply goods just as received in can. One gallon will cover about 500 square feet over priming surface.



Painting Barns, Fences and Outbuildings

To Use Keystone Metallic Paint

This line is offered in a few deep red shades only. Employ exactly the same method of application as for the Acme Quality brand. Covering capacity is the same.

Old Work

If surface is in good condition, one coat of either Acme Quality Barn and Roof Paint or Keystone Metallic Paint applied just as it comes in the can will be sufficient. If surface is in bad condition, it is better to use two coats, reducing the first by adding one-half gallon of raw linseed oil and one-quarter pint of turpentine to each gallon of paint, and applying the second as it comes in the can.

Interior Woodwork

Varnishing

ACME QUALITY VARNISHES are made in a variety of brands, each being designed to fulfill specific requirements demanded in the varnishing of interior woodwork. The best grades of rubbing and polishing varnishes, as well as the less expensive flowing and gloss finish varnishes, are included in the Acme Quality line, and each is perfect for the purpose for which it is designed. To obtain the best results, the skill of an experienced decorator should always be utilized.

Varnishing New Woodwork

The FINEST FINISH for OPEN-GRAINED Woods such as oak and ash, is obtained by first filling the wood with Acme Quality Paste Wood Filler to secure a level surface. The Filler is offered in light (or natural), light antique, dark antique and golden oak shades. Enough of the Filler for immediate use should be reduced with turpentine to the consistency of a heavy varnish. Apply with a stiff brush. If it sets too quickly, add a few drops of linseed oil. Do not cover more surface at a time than can be cleaned off before Filler hardens. After it has flattened (lost its gloss) rub off with tow or cloth, rubbing *across* the grain whenever possible. Clean out crevices about mouldings, etc., with a stick and cloth or stiff brush. One pound will fill about 150 square feet. Allow from 16 to 24 hours for Filler to harden, then sandpaper thoroughly and dust off clean. Apply a coat of Acme Quality Interolite. Allow 24 to 36 hours to harden, sand lightly with "00" sandpaper and then apply another

Ask your dealer for



Ask your dealer for



Varnishing New Interior Woodwork

coat, which after 24 to 36 hours should be sanded the same as first coat. A third and finishing coat of Interolite should then be applied. This is all that is necessary, providing a "gloss" finish is desired. A "rubbed" (without gloss) or "polished" surface is usually demanded, however, for the finest finish. A gallon of Interolite will cover about 450 square feet.

For a Rubbed Finish the third coat of Interolite should stand from four to five days before rubbing. It should then be rubbed level with fine powdered pumice stone and water, or rubbing oil. Cotton waste or soft woolen cloth is used for rubbing. The waste or cloth is saturated with the rubbing oil and then dipped in the pumice stone and the varnish rubbed until brush marks are removed and surface is level. This gives a dull, smooth surface.

To Obtain a Rubbed Finish Effect by a Very Economical Method use Acme Quality No-Rub Flat Finish. This varnish produces a flat or rubbed effect finish and saves the labor and time involved in rubbing varnish with pumice stone and rubbing oil in the usual manner. It is recommended when economy and dispatch are important factors and not as a superior finish in appearance to the rubbed effect produced in the regular manner. One coat over varnish of any kind that has been sandpapered smooth is sufficient. A gallon will cover about 450 square feet.

For a Polished Finish the varnish after being rubbed should be polished by rubbing with polishing oil and rotten stone, which will impart a brilliant lustre. When polishing, the waste or cloth should be saturated with water and then dipped into oil and rotten stone. A rubbed finish should stand at least one day before polishing.

The FINEST Finish for CLOSE-GRAINED Woods such as birch, sycamore, maple, cherry, cypress and cedar is obtained by applying three coats of Acme Quality Interolite. Reduce for first coat by adding one quart of pure turpentine per gallon. Apply second and third coats just as it comes in the can, in the same manner as for open-grained woods. Interolite will cover about 450 square feet to the gallon.

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Ask your dealer for



Varnishing New Interior Woodwork

Acme Quality Vul-K-Lac may also be used for a fine finish, but if left in the gloss will not give as high lustre as Interolite. For rubbing and polishing, however, it is fully equal and possesses the additional advantage of hardening in less time. Allow twenty-four hours between coats. The last coat can be rubbed after standing 36 to 48 hours. For very light colored wood use Vul-K-Lac, Pale. Vul-K-Lac will cover as much surface to the gallon as Interolite.

An AVERAGE Finish for OPEN-GRAINED Woods, such as oak, ash, walnut, or mahogany. First fill the wood with Acme Quality Paste Wood Filler in the same manner as described for the finest finish for open-grained woods (page 27). Follow this with two coats of Acme Quality Hard Oil Finish, using "pale" or "light" according to the color of the wood. The undercoat should be sandpapered lightly and from 24 to 36 hours allowed between coats. These varnishes are intended to be left in the "gloss" and impart a full, level surface with a brilliant lustre. They may be rubbed to a dull finish, or polished if desired. Hard Oil Finish will cover about 450 square feet to the gallon.

An AVERAGE Finish for CLOSE-GRAINED Woods, such as maple, birch, sycamore, pine, spruce, cedar, cypress or redwood, is obtained by applying three coats of Acme Quality Hard Oil Finish. Reduce for first coat with one quart of pure turpentine per gallon. Apply second and third coats just as received in the can, in the same manner as for open-grained woods. Hard Oil Finish will cover about 450 square feet to the gallon.

An INEXPENSIVE Finish for OPEN-GRAINED Woods such as oak or ash. The wood may be filled with Acme Quality Paste Wood Filler if desired, in the same manner as described for the finest finish for open-grained woods (page 27), and followed with two coats of Acme Quality No. 1 Coach Varnish. Reduce for first coat with one quart of turpentine for each gallon of varnish. Sandpaper lightly with "00" sandpaper after 24 to 36 hours. Apply a second coat without reducing. This varnish cannot be rubbed or polished. For first coat on bare wood, reduced as stated, one gallon will cover about 375 square feet and over Paste Wood Filler about 475 square feet.

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Ask your dealer for



Re-Varnishing Old Interior Woodwork

An INEXPENSIVE Finish for CLOSE-GRAINED Woods such as white pine, Southern pine, maple, poplar, elm or spruce, may be obtained by first applying a coat of Acme Quality Liquid Wood Filler. Allow 16 to 24 hours to dry and then sandpaper lightly with "00" sandpaper, after which apply a finishing coat of Acme Quality No. 1 Coach Varnish. One gallon of Liquid Wood Filler will cover about 350 square feet on bare wood. No. 1 Coach Varnish will cover about 450 square feet to the gallon.

Re-Varnishing Old Woodwork

The FINEST Finish—If the surface is in bad condition, with varnish cracked and marred, the old finish should be removed with Acme Quality Paint and Varnish Remover, which will leave the surface in perfect condition for re-finishing. Apply a liberal coat of the Remover with an ordinary paint brush. Permit Remover to remain until varnish becomes thoroughly softened, then remove (if on a plain surface) with a putty knife, scraper or other blunt instrument. Wash the surface clean with cotton waste or cloth soaked in benzine. Should the surface not be perfectly clean, apply a second coat, or rub with cotton waste or cloth dipped in the Remover, then again wash thoroughly with benzine. For mouldings, beadings and ornamental work, apply in the same manner, but in order to clean all crevices, remove with a stiff brush dipped in benzine. Should the finish be old and very thick or hard, apply two coats of the Remover, one over the other, and allow it to stand for a longer time. After the old finish is removed, use three coats of Acme Quality Interolite in the same manner as for the finest finish for open-grained woods (page 27), omitting the Paste Wood Filler. If the surface is in good condition, sandpaper down to a level surface and apply two coats of Interolite, as above.

An AVERAGE Finish—Sandpaper surface smooth. Apply two coats of Acme Quality Hard Oil Finish in the same manner as described in connection with an average finish for open-grained wood (page 29), omitting the Paste Wood Filler.

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Ask your dealer for



Window sills and surfaces subjected to exposure and hard use are easily made bright with a coat of **Acme Quality Varnish.**

Staining New Interior Woodwork

An INEXPENSIVE Finish—Sandpaper old finish smooth and apply one or two coats of Acme Quality No. 1 Coach Varnish. It will cover about 450 square feet to the gallon.

Staining

Beautiful and artistic effects are obtained by staining nearly all kinds of woods. The handsomer the wood the handsomer the finish. Either open-grained or close-grained woods may be thus treated with most economical and beautiful results. A properly made Stain develops the flakes and furrows of handsomely grained woods as high lights and shadows develop a picture. Surprisingly handsome results are obtained from inexpensive woods such as Southern pine, cypress and chestnut.

Staining New Woodwork

ACME QUALITY ART WOOD FINISHES are offered in a variety of artistic stain-effects such as Weathered, Flemishes, Antwerp, Mission and Golden Oaks, Greens, Cherry, Walnut and Mahogany.

A SINGLE-COAT Finish is all that is necessary on any kind of wood. Apply Acme Quality Art Wood Finish as it comes in the package, first seeing that surface of the wood is perfectly smooth and free from dust or dirt. Use a bear-hair or camel-hair brush. After standing for one-half to an hour, wipe off with a soft cloth. If a dull finish is desired, rub *thoroughly* with a clean cloth until all surplus Stain is removed. Shellac, wax or varnish applied over these Stains will enhance the beauty of the Stain and lend life to the finish. The Stain should stand from 12 to 16 hours before shellac, wax or varnish is applied. A gallon will stain 500 to 700 square feet, depending on the absorbent qualities of the wood.

To Shellac Over Stain use a single coat of Acme Quality Shellac as it comes in the can. One gallon will cover about 300 square feet.

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Ask your dealer for



Staining New Interior Woodwork

To Varnish Over Stain use Acme Quality Varnish consistent with the character of finish desired and described on pages 27-32. A single coat of Acme Quality No-Rub Flat Finish is frequently used. It imparts a lustreless finish and a "rubbed" effect, avoiding the labor and expense of rubbing the varnish.

To Wax Over Stain—Acme Quality Floor Wax (called floor wax, but equally good for woodwork or furniture) is used for this purpose. It is prepared in thick paste form and is applied with a soft cloth or cotton waste just as it comes in the can. After a few minutes, it should be rubbed briskly with a clean soft cloth to secure the proper polished effect. Open-grained woods should be filled with Acme Quality Paste Wood Filler if a wax finish is to be applied. Otherwise the wax is forced into the depressions in the wood, resulting in a lack of uniformity in the lustre of the surface. The Wax is very light in color and will not affect the most delicate shades of stain or the lightest colored woods. One pound will cover about 400 square feet of surface.

Filling Open-Grained Woods such as oak or ash is necessary when finishing coats of varnish or wax are to be applied over Stain. The pores or depressions of open-grained woods must be filled in order to obtain a hard, level surface, as otherwise the finished effect would appear "uneven" and the surface would lack uniformity of lustre. Over the stain use Acme Quality Paste Wood Filler as described on page 27 in connection with "The Finest Finish for Open-Grained Woods," *provided* varnish or wax is to be applied over the Stain and a level finish is desired. Tint Filler to match the stain before applying. After filling allow work to stand 8 to 12 hours before proceeding with the finishing.

STAINING AND VARNISHING at a Single Application—Acme Quality Varno-Lac accomplishes this result. In making these goods, stains are combined with good quality varnish so that the colors of expensive woods such as oaks, mahogany, cherry, rosewood, walnut, as well as fancy stain-effects such as Mecca Green and Turkish Red, may be produced upon such ordinary woods as pine or whitewood. Apply as follows: Have surface dry and

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Ask your dealer for



Staining Interior Woodwork Previously Painted

perfectly clean. Apply with chisel varnish brush. Allow 36 to 48 hours for first coat to dry and then sandpaper lightly with "00" sandpaper. Apply second coat in the same manner. The second coat may remain in the gloss, or be rubbed to a dull finish with powdered pumice stone and rubbing oil after standing from 3 to 4 days. If desired, twenty-four hours after rubbing it may be polished to a high lustre with rotten stone and polishing oil. One gallon of Varno-Lac will cover about 450 to 500 square feet. See directions for rubbing and polishing on pages 27-28 under heading "Varnishing New Woodwork."

ACME QUALITY OIL WOOD STAINS—Oil stains are preferred by some decorators for producing imitations of expensive woods upon less expensive kinds. Acme Quality Oil Wood Stains are furnished in oaks, mahogany, cherry, walnut, rosewood and cypress green. They are applied as follows: Have surface dry and clean. Apply with an ordinary paint brush, allowing Stain to stand for a few minutes and then wipe off with soft cloth. This will give a uniform appearance to the entire surface. The longer the Stain stands on the surface the darker the finish will be. One gallon of the Stain will cover about 700 square feet. After 24 hours the coat of Stain should be sanded lightly with "00" sandpaper. Acme Quality Varnish may then be applied according to the nature of the finish desired. See directions for "Varnishing New Woodwork," (pages 27-29).

Staining Woodwork Previously Painted, Enameled, Varnished or Stained

To Use ACME QUALITY ART WOOD FINISH the old finish must first be completely removed by the use of Acme Quality Paint and Varnish Remover, as explained on page 30 under "The Finest Finish for Re-Varnishing Old Woodwork." This would apply to a painted, enameled, varnished or grained finish, which would be completely removed by the Remover, but would *not* apply to a stained

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Ask your dealer for



Enameling Interior Woodwork

surface where the stain had *penetrated* the wood. The Remover will take off everything on the surface, but will not remove stain that has penetrated beneath the surface. When surface is perfectly clean, apply Acme Quality Art Wood Finish, as instructed for "A Single-Coat Finish" (page 32). Acme Quality Art Wood Finish should be applied upon a clean, absorbent surface to secure the true color of the Finish. If applied on wood discolored by previous staining, pleasing results cannot be assured, although pretty effects frequently result from using darker stains over lighter ones. A gallon will stain from 500 to 700 square feet.

To Use ACME QUALITY VARNO-LAC it is *not* necessary to remove the old finish unless it is in bad condition. If in bad condition it should always be removed with Acme Quality Paint and Varnish Remover as explained on page 30 in connection with "The Finest Finish for Re-Varnishing Old Woodwork." Apply Acme Quality Varno-Lac as described in connection with "Staining and Varnishing at a Single Application" on page 33. If the old finish is of a darker color than the shade of Varno-Lac to be used, first apply a coat of Varno-Lac, Ground Color. This will give a surface over which the true color will be developed and a much handsomer effect secured. Allow Ground Color to stand 24 hours before applying following coat.

Enameling

Enameled woodwork in delicate tints and rich colors harmonizes perfectly with draperies and furnishings and presents a hard, durable, non-absorbent surface. Dust and dirt do not readily adhere to an enamel finish and it is easily kept bright and clean. For both sanitary and artistic reasons it is one of the most desirable of finishes. It is largely used for pink, blue or pure white bedrooms as well as for ivory and white and gold reception rooms.

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Ask your dealer for



New Woodwork

To Use Acme Quality Enamel (Neal's)

The *FINEST Finish* is obtained in the following manner: The surface must be smooth, dry and perfectly clean. Apply two coats of Acme Quality Enamel Priming White (made especially as a foundation for Enamel—covers solidly, brushes out easily and fills the wood properly) tinted slightly with Acme Quality Enamel (Neal's) of the color the work is to be finished, if the finishing coats are not white. Allow 24 hours for first coat of Primer to dry hard and then sandpaper lightly with "00" sandpaper. Apply a second coat of Primer, brushing out well. A gallon of Primer will cover about 450 square feet on bare wood and about 600 over first coat of Primer. Allow 24 hours to harden and sand lightly with "00" sandpaper. Next apply a coat of the finishing color, flowing on a thin coat in long, even strokes with a chiseled varnish brush. Avoid "lapping" by being careful not to go over the Enamel a second time after it has begun to "set." Should Enamel not work freely, add a *very little* turpentine. Allow 36 hours for Enamel to harden and then rub with curled hair or sandpaper very lightly with "00" paper, after which apply a finishing coat of Enamel. If a regular enamel gloss-finish is desired, this is all that is necessary. The finishing color of Enamel will cover about 450 square feet to the gallon.

A *Rubbed Finish* may be imparted, by rubbing smooth with fine powdered pumice stone and water or rubbing oil. Allow three to four days before rubbing. See directions for rubbing on page 28.

A *Polished Finish* may be obtained by polishing with rotten stone and polishing oil to a high lustre. Permit the rubbed finish to stand at least 24 hours before polishing. Directions for rubbing and polishing appear on pages 27-28 under heading "Varnishing New Woodwork."

An *AVERAGE Finish* may be obtained by applying two coats of Primer and one coat of Enamel, as described above for "The Finest Finish," the last coat being left in the enamel-gloss.

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A bath room or bed room enameled with *Acme Quality Interior Enamel* is very sanitary, dainty and easy to keep clean.

Ask your dealer for



Floors

No interior surface when marred and shabby, detracts more from the pleasing effect of furnishings than the floor, and none is more capable when properly finished of emphasizing the beauty of furnishings, draperies and rugs. A handsome floor goes far towards making a handsome room. All finished floors require attention to keep them appearing right, for no surface in the home is subjected to such hard usage as that which is constantly walked upon and upon which furniture rests, and is moved about.

Varnishing New Floors

The FINEST Finish for OPEN-GRAINED Woods such as oak or ash. First fill the wood with Acme Quality Paste Wood Filler to obtain a level surface. The Filler is offered in light (or natural) light antique, dark antique and golden oak shades. Enough of the Filler for immediate use should be reduced with turpentine to the consistency of a heavy liquid. Apply with a stiff brush. If it sets too quickly, add a few drops of linseed oil. Do not cover more surface at a time than can be cleaned off before the Filler hardens. After it has flattened (lost its gloss) rub off with tow or cloth, rubbing across the grain whenever possible. Clean out crevices about mouldings, etc., with a stick and cloth, or stiff brush. One pound will fill about 150 square feet. Allow from 16 to 24 hours for Filler to harden, then sandpaper thoroughly and dust off clean. Apply a coat of Acme Quality Varnotile, thinned with one quart of pure turpentine to one gallon of Varnotile, brushing out well to form a thin coating, which is much less apt to crack and mar than a heavy coat. Allow 36 to 48 hours to dry. Sand well with "00" sandpaper.

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Ask your dealer for



Varnishing New Floors

Apply a second thin coat of Varnotile. Allow 36 to 48 hours to harden and then sand lightly with "00" sandpaper. Apply a third thin coat of Acme Quality Varnotile. This is the finishing coat and may be left in the gloss, rubbed to a dull finish or polished to a high lustre. One gallon of Varnotile will cover from 450 to 500 square feet.

For a Rubbed Finish the last coat of Varnotile should be allowed to stand for three or four days and then rubbed with fine powdered pumice stone and water or rubbing oil. A soft cloth or cotton waste may be used for rubbing. The cloth or waste is dipped in the oil and then in the pumice stone and the varnish rubbed until brush marks are removed and surface is level.

For a Polished Finish the rubbed finish should stand at least 24 hours, after which it may be polished with polishing oil and rotten stone. The cloth or cotton waste should first be saturated in water, then dipped in the oil and then in rotten stone, the varnish being rubbed until a high lustre appears.

An AVERAGE Finish for OPEN-GRAINED Woods may be obtained by first filling the wood with Acme Quality Paste Wood Filler and then applying two coats of Acme Quality Varnotile. Thin the first coat with one quart of pure turpentine to one gallon of varnish. Apply the last coat just as it comes in the can. Leave the last coat in the gloss as described for "The Finest Finish for Open-Grained Woods" on the preceding page.

The FINEST Finish for CLOSE-GRAINED Woods such as maple and pine, is obtained in the same way as for open-grained woods, except that no Paste Wood Filler is required. Reduce the first coat of Acme Quality Varnotile, which is applied upon the bare wood, with one quart of turpentine for each gallon.

An AVERAGE Finish for CLOSE-GRAINED Woods—Apply two coats of Acme Quality Varnotile, reducing first coat with one quart of turpentine for each gallon of

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Ask your dealer for



Re-Varnishing Floors. Waxing New Floors

varnish. Allow 36 to 48 hours to dry. Sand well with "00" sandpaper. Apply a thin coat of Acme Quality Varnotile, which may be left in the gloss. A gallon of Varnotile will cover from 450 to 500 square feet.

Re-Varnishing Floors

To Use ACME QUALITY VARNOTILE first thoroughly clean the old surface with soap and warm water to remove all grease, dirt or foreign substance. Then rinse well with clear water to remove traces of soap. Sand surface smooth with "00" sandpaper. If cracks appear in the floor due to shrinkage of the wood, fill them with Acme Quality Crack and Crevice Filler as explained under heading "Filling Cracks" (page 46). Then apply a coat of Acme Quality Varnotile. This should be sufficient, unless surface is in very bad condition, when two coats will be necessary. Allow first coat 36 to 48 hours to harden. The finishing coat may be left in the gloss, rubbed, or polished if desired, as described under "The Finest Finish for Open-Grained Woods" (pages 40-41).

Waxing New Floors

ACME QUALITY FLOOR WAX should be used for this purpose. *Open-grained woods* such as oak or ash should first be filled with Acme Quality Paste Wood Filler, as described under "The Finest Finish for Open-Grained Woods" (page 40). *Close-grained woods* such as maple or pine do not require filling. Acme Quality Floor Wax is prepared in a thick paste form and is applied with a soft cloth or cotton waste just as it comes in the can. Apply the wax upon a small space sufficient to require a few minutes time and then rub it briskly with a clean soft cloth until lustre appears. For an excellent finish the surface should be waxed three times in this manner in order to secure a sufficient body of wax to retain its lustre and wear well. Acme Quality Floor Wax is very light in color and will not discolor the lightest colored woods. One pound will cover about 400 square feet.

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Ask your dealer for



Re-Waxing Floors. Staining and Varnishing Floors

Re-Waxing Floors

With ACME QUALITY FLOOR WAX—This is a very simple process. It is not necessary to wait until the entire surface is worn and ready to be re-finished, but as worn places appear, they may be re-finished by applying wax and polishing. It is advisable to go over floors occasionally with a light coat of wax and polish with soft cloth or use a weighted polishing brush. If cracks appear in the floor due to a shrinkage of the wood, they should be filled with Acme Quality Crack and Crevice Filler as explained for "Filling Cracks" (page 46), except that Filler should be tinted to match the bare wood and applied before any wax is used.

Staining and Varnishing Floors

General Remarks

New Floors, both open-grained and close-grained woods, may be treated with either oil or spirit stains that will penetrate the wood and produce very handsome effects, but the stains should always be covered with two or more coats of good varnish to enhance their beauty and to protect them from the wear to which they would be subjected if walked upon without such protective coating.

Old Floors that have never been finished cannot be stained to advantage with stains that penetrate the wood for the reason that the wood is usually soiled or worn. The soiled places cannot be entirely obliterated by even a dark stain and the worn places, being more absorbent, would take up more stain and thus cause a variation in the appearance of the finish that would be unsatisfactory. An old floor may, however, be re-finished satisfactorily with a stain and varnish combined, which does not penetrate the wood but covers the surface and obliterates all defects. We describe in the following, various methods of staining and varnishing new and old floors.

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Ask your dealer for



New Floors—Staining and Varnishing

To Use ACME QUALITY ART WOOD FINISH—

This is a spirit stain that penetrates the wood deeply, producing handsome effects in Weathered, Flemishes, Antwerp, Mission and Golden Oaks, as well as Greens, Walnut and Mahogany. The method of applying is fully described under "Staining New Woodwork" (page 32). Open-grained woods, such as oak or ash, should be filled *before staining* with Acme Quality Paste Wood Filler, as described for "The Finest Finish for Open-Grained Woods" (page 40). *Close-grained woods* do not require filling. Several coats of Acme Quality Varnotile should be applied over stain, according to the character of finish desired. See "Varnishing New Floors" (pages 40-41).

To Use ACME QUALITY OIL WOOD STAINS—

These stains also penetrate the wood. They are offered in Mahogany, Cherry, Rosewood, Walnut, Oaks and Cypress Green. For method of application see Acme Quality Oil Wood Stains (page 34). These Stains are offered to produce imitations of expensive woods upon less expensive kinds such as pine or whitewood. Acme Quality Varnotile should be applied over the Stain, the number of coats depending upon the character of finish desired. See "Varnishing New Floors" (pages 40-41).

*To Use ACME QUALITY VARNO-LAC—*This finish stains and varnishes at a single application. It does not penetrate the wood, but covers the surface with a tough, durable varnish-gloss coating, showing the color and effect of such expensive woods as mahogany, cherry, walnut, light and dark oaks, rosewood and fancy stain-effects such as Mecca Green and Turkish Red. Open-grained woods such as oak and ash should always be filled with Acme Quality Paste Wood Filler before Varno-Lac is applied. For directions for filling see page 40 under "The Finest Finish for Open-Grained Woods." Close-grained woods do not require filling. For method of application see "Staining and Varnishing at a Single Application" (page 33).

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Ask your dealer for



A coat of *Acme Quality Varno-Lac* will give marred floors, woodwork and furniture the elegant effect and hard, durable surface of beautifully finished hard woods.

Old Floors—Staining and Varnishing

ACME QUALITY ART WOOD FINISH may be used to stain old floors *that have previously been finished*, provided the wood beneath the old finish is in good condition. If the finish is worn off and the wood in places has become defaced, a stain that penetrates the wood like Acme Quality Art Wood Finish should not be used, as the worn places would show a difference in the appearance of the Finish and be unsatisfactory. If the wood is in good condition, the old finish should be completely removed by the use of Acme Quality Paint and Varnish Remover, as described on page 30 under the heading "Re-Varnishing Old Woodwork."

Filling Cracks—If cracks appear in the floor due to shrinkage of the wood, they should be filled with Acme Quality Crack and Crevice Filler after the first coat of paint, varnish or stain has been applied. The Filler is in paste form and before using should be removed from can and well mixed by working in the hands like putty and tinted to match the wood with a small portion of the stain or Acme Quality Colors in Oil (Master Painters'). Tinting the Filler will prevent the cracks from appearing like white lines after the wax or varnish has been applied, as in its natural state it dries to an ivory tint. Remove dirt from cracks and force Filler to bottom of cracks with fingers or putty knife. Rub crosswise of cracks to smooth Filler. Should Filler become too dry, add a very little raw linseed oil. Remove all loose particles and wipe off floor carefully with burlap or coarse cloth to see that surface is perfectly free from unused Filler. Allow Filler to stand from 24 to 36 hours, after which Acme Quality Varnotile (our floor varnish) should be used, the number of coats depending upon the character of the finish desired. See directions (pages 40-41) under "Varnishing New Floors."

To Use ACME QUALITY VARNOLAC Over an Old Finish in FAIRLY GOOD Condition—Sandpaper down to a smooth surface. Fill cracks (if any) with Acme Quality Crack and Crevice Filler; the method for applying

Ask your dealer for



is described in the preceding paragraph. If the old finish is of a darker color than the shade of Varno-Lac to be used, a coat of Varno-Lac Ground Color should next be applied. This will give a surface over which the true color will be developed and a much handsomer effect secured. Allow Ground Color to stand 24 hours before applying next coat. Apply Varno-Lac with chiseled varnish brush. Allow 36 to 48 hours to harden. Apply a second coat in the same manner. The second coat may remain in the gloss, or may be rubbed to a dull finish with powdered pumice stone and rubbing oil after standing from three to four days. Twenty-four hours after being rubbed, it may be polished to a high lustre if desired, with rotten stone and polishing oil. One gallon of Varno-Lac will cover from 450 to 500 square feet. Directions for rubbing and polishing will be found on page 41.

To Use ACME QUALITY VARNOLAC over an Old Surface in BAD Condition, the finish should first be removed by the use of Acme Quality Paint and Varnish Remover, as described on page 30 under "Re-Varnishing Old Woodwork." If it is considered too much trouble to remove the old finish, cover it with a coat of Varno-Lac Ground Color, but the result will not be as good as if finish had been removed. When surface is in proper condition, proceed with Acme Quality Varno-Lac, according to direction given in preceding paragraph.

To Use ACME QUALITY VARNOLAC upon an Old Floor that has NEVER BEEN FINISHED—Fill cracks and blemishes in wood with Acme Quality Crack and Crevice Filler (see directions on page 46).

GROUND COLOR for Worn and Marred Surfaces—As such surfaces are usually soiled and worn, a coat of Varno-Lac Ground Color should be applied, to cover defects and secure a surface uniform in color upon which to apply finishing coats of Varno-Lac. Allow 24 hours for Ground Color to dry and then sandpaper smooth. After this apply Varno-Lac, the number of coats depending upon the character of the finish desired, as explained in preceding paragraphs.

Ask your dealer for



New Floors—Painting

To Use ACME QUALITY FLOOR PAINT (Granite)

—Floors of kitchens, pantries, laundries, steps and other surfaces to be walked upon are quite generally painted. Have surface clean and dry. Apply paint in a thin coat, brushing out well. If wood is very soft and absorbent, reduce first coat by adding one quart of raw linseed oil for each gallon. Allow 36 to 48 hours for paint to become perfectly dry. Apply a second and third coat just as it comes in the can. One gallon on first coat will cover about 400 square feet and on the following coats about 600 square feet.

Old Floors—Not Previously Painted

To Use ACME QUALITY FLOOR PAINT (Granite)

—The same method will apply as for painting new floors. If cracks appear in the floor due to shrinkage of the wood, they should be filled with Acme Quality Crack and Crevice Filler as explained for "Filing Cracks" (page 46).

Old Floors—Previously Painted

To Use ACME QUALITY FLOOR PAINT (Granite)

—The surface should be thoroughly cleaned. Apply paint in a thin coat as it comes in the can, brushing out well. Allow 36 to 48 hours to harden and apply a second coat in the same manner as the first.

Ask your dealer for



Acme Quality Floor Paint (Granite) on a shabby kitchen floor gives a durable, non-porous, sanitary surface, that saves labor and backache.

Walls and Ceilings

Enameling Walls and Ceilings that are New or Have Not Previously Been Finished

ACME QUALITY INTERIOR ENAMEL is offered in pure white and a line of delicate tints and rich colors. The method of application is as follows: Have surface perfectly dry. A coat of size will first be necessary to prevent absorption and to form a proper foundation for Enamel. Without size a plaster surface would absorb Enamel, leaving a poor foundation for subsequent coats. Use Acme Quality Size thinned one-third with pure turpentine, or an excellent size may be had by reducing Acme Quality Furniture or Coach Varnish with an equal quantity of benzine. Apply with paint brush, covering surface thoroughly, being careful not to go over the same surface a second time after the size has set. Lay on smoothly and avoid brush marks. Next apply two coats of Acme Quality Priming White, the second coat tinted slightly with the finishing color, if the finishing coats are not white. Allow 24 hours for each coat of Primer to dry. Apply a coat of the Enamel, flowing on a thin coat in long even strokes with a chiseled varnish brush. Avoid lapping by being careful not to go over the Enamel a second time after it has begun to set. Should Enamel not work freely, add a *very little* turpentine. This is all that is required for an average finish, but if an extra fine finish is desired allow this coat to dry for 36 hours and then rub with curled hair or sand lightly with "00" sandpaper. Apply the final coat in same manner as previous coat. A gallon of Primer over sizing will cover about 600 square feet and a gallon of Enamel about 500 square feet.

Ask your dealer for

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Enameling Walls and Ceilings Previously Finished "Flat" Washable Finish for Walls and Ceilings

Enameling Walls and Ceilings that Have Previously Been Finished

To Use Acme Quality Interior Enamel

If WALL PAPER has been Used remove it by thoroughly soaking with water, when it can be scraped off with putty knife or similar instrument. Sandpaper the surface perfectly smooth and see that no particles of paper adhere. Fill cracks, holes and imperfections in the surface with plaster of Paris mixed with water.

If the Old Finish was KALSOMINE it should be washed off with warm water and sponge and wall or ceiling sandpapered perfectly smooth. Size the surface and apply two coats of Acme Quality Priming White and one or two coats of Enamel, depending upon the finish desired, in the same manner as for enameling new walls or ceilings.

If Surface was Previously PAINTED or ENAMELED sandpaper smooth and apply one or two coats of the Enamel according to finish desired.

"Flat" Washable Finish for Walls and Ceilings

Acme Quality No-Lustre Finish is a hard, durable, flat, lustreless finish offered in attractive colors suitable for decorating walls and ceilings and may be used directly on the plaster or over canvas or burlap. It is all ready for use and should be brushed on in the same manner as ordinary paint. It spreads easily, flows out smooth and even and does not show laps. One coat is usually sufficient, except where it is desired to apply white or light tints over a very dark surface; in such cases two coats

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Ask your dealer for



"Flat" Washable Finish for Walls and Ceilings
Kalsomining Walls and Ceilings

may be necessary. Very light tints can be easily made by combining any of the colors with white, or changes in shade can be made by combining two or more of the colors. This is a particularly desirable finish to use about the home as it can be easily cleaned by wiping with a damp cloth, or if in very bad condition may be washed with warm water and soap. Repeated cleaning will not injure the finish.

**For Surfaces that are New or that Have
Not Previously Been Finished**

Surface should first be coated with a good size, and for such purpose we recommend the following: Mix together two quarts of Acme Quality No-Lustre Finish and one part each of Acme Quality Varnish, Light Hard Oil Finish and pure turpentine. When sizing is perfectly dry, apply Acme Quality No-Lustre Finish just as it comes in the can.

**For Surfaces that Have Previously Been
Finished**

Remove all loose particles, leaving the walls thoroughly clean and dry. Fill cracks carefully with plaster of Paris, then size and proceed same as on new work.

Kalsomining

ACME QUALITY KALSOMINE is put up in the form of a dry powder. To prepare for application either cold or hot water is added until reduced to a semi-paste form. Stir until all lumps are removed and then strain



Kalsomining Walls and Ceilings

through cheesecloth. Allow it to stand from ten to fifteen minutes, then thin with water until it flows freely from the brush, being careful not to get it too thin. Walls that have been skim-coated (a white lime coating) or white-washed, should be sandpapered to remove all loose particles, as lime affects delicate tints of Kalsomine. Such surfaces should then be coated with Acme Quality Wall Size, or a size made by reducing Acme Quality Furniture or Coach Varnish with an equal quantity of benzine. This will prevent the lime from affecting the color. One coat of Acme Quality Kalsomine is all that is required. It may be applied over paint, varnish, shellac, or any similar finish, and upon wall paper if the paper adheres firmly and offers a good smooth surface free from imperfections. Apply with kalsomine brush. A five-pound package will cover about 350 to 400 square feet on smooth walls over a sized or previously finished surface. Offered in white and a handsome variety of delicate tints and rich colors.



Re-Finishing Furniture

Varnishing

Varnishes for furniture differ in accordance with the character of the finish desired. There are three kinds of varnish finishes: Gloss Finish, Rubbed Finish and Polished Finish. *A Gloss Finish* means that varnish has been left in the gloss as applied. *A Rubbed Finish* means that varnish has been rubbed to a smooth dull finish and a *Polished Finish* means that after rubbing the varnish has been polished to a brilliant lustre.

Acme Quality Furniture Varnishes

Are adapted for obtaining a Gloss Finish upon furniture of all kinds where the articles do not demand a rubbed or polished finish. These latter finishes cannot be obtained satisfactorily by the use of "Furniture" varnishes.

To Apply upon an article where the finish is badly cracked, scratched or marred, first remove the old finish with Acme Quality Paint and Varnish Remover, as explained on page 30 under heading "Re-Varnishing Old Woodwork." When the surface is perfectly clean and smooth, two coats of Furniture Varnish should be applied with a chiseled varnish brush. Allow the first coat to stand for 24 hours, then sand lightly with "00" sandpaper. If the old finish is in fairly good condition, one coat of Acme Quality Furniture Varnish will be sufficient. The old finish, however, must be sandpapered smooth and be perfectly clean before applying the Varnish.

Acme Quality Hard Oil Finishes

Are varnishes which may be used to obtain a gloss finish or may be rubbed and polished. They are offered in



Scarred and Scratched furniture made as attractive as when new with **Acme Quality Varnish**.

Ask your dealer for

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Re-Finishing Furniture—Varnishing

Light and Pale. They are adapted for all kinds of furniture where an excellent finish is desired either in the gloss, rubbed or polished.

To Obtain a GLOSS Finish the old finish if badly scratched or marred should first be removed with Acme Quality Paint and Varnish Remover, as explained on page 30 under heading "Re-Varnishing Old Woodwork." When the surface is perfectly clean and smooth, apply two coats of Acme Quality Hard Oil Finish, using a chiseled varnish brush. Allow 24 hours to harden and then sand lightly with "00" sandpaper, after which apply the second coat. If the old finish is in fairly good condition, first sand it smooth with "00" sandpaper and apply only one coat of Hard Oil Finish.

To Obtain a RUBBED Finish the same method should be employed as for a gloss finish, except that two coats of Acme Quality Hard Oil Finish are necessary whether the old finish is entirely removed or merely sandpapered smooth. After the second coat has stood for three days, it should be rubbed with powdered pumice stone and water or rubbing oil. Use soft cloth or cotton waste for rubbing, first dipping into the oil or water and then into pumice stone and rubbing until brush marks are removed and surface is smooth.

To Obtain a RUBBED FINISH EFFECT by a Very Economical Method use Acme Quality No-Rub Flat Finish. This varnish produces a flat or rubbed effect and saves the labor and time involved in rubbing varnish with pumice stone and oil in the usual manner. It is recommended when economy and dispatch are important factors and not as superior in appearance to the rubbed effect produced in the regular manner. One coat over an old finish that has been sanded smooth is sufficient. Apply two coats when the old finish has been completely removed down to the bare wood. Allow 24 hours for the first coat to harden, then sand lightly and apply second coat.

To Obtain a POLISHED Finish the surface which has been rubbed should stand for at least 24 hours. It should



Old finishes of all kinds are easily removed with **Acme Quality Paint and Varnish Remover**. It leaves an excellent surface for refinishing in any way—painting, enameling, staining, waxing or varnishing.



Re-Finishing Furniture—Staining

then be polished with powdered rotten stone and polishing oil or water until a high lustre appears. When polishing, cotton waste or a soft cloth should be saturated with water and then dipped into polishing oil and rotten stone and the varnish rubbed until a high lustre appears.

Acme Quality Vul-K-Lac

The FINEST FINISH for Dining Room Tables, Sideboards and Fine Furniture. Acme Quality Vul-K-Lac is offered to secure the very finest rubbed and polished finishes upon fine furniture such as dining room tables, sideboards, etc. If the old finish is in bad condition remove with Acme Quality Paint and Varnish Remover as explained on page 30 under heading "Re-Varnishing Old Woodwork." If the old finish is in fairly good condition, sandpaper smooth. Apply two coats of Acme Quality Vul-K-Lac whether you remove old finish or not. Allow 16 to 24 hours for the first coat to dry and then sand lightly with "00" sandpaper. Apply second coat. Allow second coat to stand 36 to 48 hours and then rub as described on *preceding page* under heading "To Obtain a Rubbed Finish." The finish may be left in this state, or 24 hours after rubbing, it may be polished as described above under heading "To Obtain a Polished Finish."

Staining

To Use ACME QUALITY ART WOOD FINISH the old finish (whether varnished, painted, or enameled) should first be removed with Acme Quality Paint and Varnish Remover, as described on page 30 under heading "Re-Varnishing Old Woodwork." When surface is perfectly clean and smooth, apply a single coat of any of the handsome Mission, Weathered, Flemish, or other artistic stain-effects in which Acme Quality Art Wood Finishes are offered. Directions for applying appear on page 32 under heading "Staining New Woodwork." Should the old finish be a stain that has penetrated the wood (such a finish cannot be removed with a Paint and Varnish Remover) Art Wood Finish may be applied over it and very pretty effects are frequently secured in this manner, although the result will not show



Acme Quality Varno-Lac imparts to old, bare wood or shabby painted, enameled or varnished surfaces, the elegant, durable finish of beautifully varnished oak, walnut, mahogany, or other expensive wood.

Ask your dealer for

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Re-Finishing Furniture—Staining and Varnishing

the same color as when applied upon an unfinished surface, as the color of the old stain affects the new finish. It is best to use a color of Art Wood Finish that is darker than the old stain. Shellac, wax or varnish applied over these stains will enhance the beauty of the stain and lend life to the finish.

To Shellac Over Stain use a single coat of Acme Quality Shellac as it comes in the can.

To Varnish Over Stain use Acme Quality Varnish consistent with the character of finish desired and described on pages 30-32. A single coat of Acme Quality No-Rub Flat Finish is frequently used. It imparts a lustreless, rubbed effect, without the labor and expense of rubbing the varnish.

To Wax Over Stain—Acme Quality Floor Wax (called "floor" wax but equally good for woodwork or furniture) is used for this purpose. It is prepared in a thick paste form and is applied with a soft cloth or cotton waste just as it comes in the can. After being applied a few minutes, it should be rubbed briskly with a clean soft cloth to give the proper polished effect. The wax is very light in color and will not affect the most delicate shades of stain or the lightest colored woods.

Staining and Varnishing at One Application

ACME QUALITY VARNOLAC is offered for this purpose. In making this finish, stains are combined with a good quality of varnish in such a manner that the colors of expensive woods, such as oaks, mahogany, cherry, rosewood, walnut, as well as fancy stain-effects such as Mecca Green and Turkish Red, may be produced over an old finish, whether painted, stained, varnished or enameled, as well as upon an unfinished surface. It is not necessary to remove the old finish unless it is in bad condition, (cracked, badly marred and defaced, or worn through). If in bad condition, it should always be removed with Acme Quality

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Ask your dealer for



Re-Finishing Furniture—Waxing

Paint and Varnish Remover, as explained on page 30, under heading "Re-Varnishing Old Woodwork." A good finish cannot be secured over an old one that is cracked, marred and badly worn. Apply as follows: Have surface dry and clean. Apply with chiseled varnish brush. Allow 36 to 48 hours for first coat to dry and then sandpaper lightly with "00" sandpaper. Apply a second coat in the same manner as first. If the old finish is of a darker shade than the shade of Varnolac to be used, a coat of Varnolac Ground Color should first be applied. This Ground Color covers the surface solidly, obliterating bad spots of color or other blemishes, and imparting a uniform color over which Varnolac Stains will appear to the best advantage. Allow Ground Color to stand 48 hours before applying following coat. If a rubbed or polished finish is desired, the last coat of Varnolac may be rubbed after standing 3 to 4 days, and polished 24 hours after rubbing. *To rub* use powdered pumice stone and rubbing oil or water. Saturate cloth or cotton waste in the oil or water, dip in the pumice stone and rub Varnolac until surface is perfectly level and brush marks disappear. *To polish* allow the rubbed surface to stand 24 hours, then polish with powdered rotten stone and polishing oil or water until a high lustre appears.

When Quick Results are Desired Use ACME QUALITY VARNISH STAINS (Davies')—They also may be used for staining and varnishing at a single application, but differ from Acme Quality Varnolac in drying more quickly (24 hours is sufficient between coats) and are not adapted for producing a rubbed or polished finish. They impart an excellent varnish-stain finish where quick results are demanded. The method of application is the same as for Varnolac, except as it relates to rubbing and polishing.

Waxing

ACME QUALITY FLOOR WAX (called "floor" wax, but equally good for furniture or woodwork) is an excellent finish for varnished, shellaced, or stained furniture of all kinds that has become dimmed, marred or worn. It fills and obliterates scratches and defects and imparts

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Ask your dealer for



Re-Finishing Furniture—Enameling

a hard lustrous finish easy to keep bright and clean. It is prepared in a thick paste form and is applied with a soft cloth or cotton waste just as it comes in the can. After being applied a few minutes, it should be rubbed briskly with a clean soft cloth to secure the proper polished effect. The Wax is very light in color and will not affect the most delicate shades of stain or the lightest colored woods. It is so economical, imparts such a satisfactory finish and is so easily applied, that it should always be kept in the home.

Enameling

Acme Quality Enamel (Neal's)

Will impart a perfect Enamel finish upon any previously finished surface whether varnished, painted, stained or enameled. First see that the old finish is in proper condition to secure good results. A surface in good condition requires only to be sandpapered smooth and until the lustre of the original finish is entirely removed. If surface is in very bad condition it should be removed with Acme Quality Paint and Varnish Remover, as explained under "Re-Varnishing Old Woodwork" (pages 30-32).

The FINEST FINISH may be obtained in the following manner: When surface is in proper condition, apply two coats of Acme Quality Priming White (Neal's), the second coat being slightly tinted with the finishing color, if the finishing coats are not white. Allow 24 hours for each coat to dry and then sand lightly with "00" sandpaper. Next apply a coat of the finishing color, flowing on thin with a chiseled varnish brush. Avoid lapping by not brushing over the Enamel after it has begun to "set." Should Enamel not work freely, add a *very little* turpentine. Allow 36 hours for Enamel to harden and then rub with curled hair or sand very lightly with "00" sandpaper. Apply the next or finishing coat in the same manner as previous coat. If a regular enamel-gloss finish is desired, this is all that is necessary.

A Rubbed Finish may be imparted by rubbing smooth with powdered pumice stone and rubbing oil, or water, Use a soft cloth or cotton waste kept well saturated with



Furniture enameled with *Acme Quality Enamel (Neal's)* in dainty tints or white or rich colors is exceedingly pretty and easily cared for.



Re-Finishing Furniture—Painting

the oil or water and dip in pumice stone, rubbing surface smooth and removing brush marks. Allow Enamel to stand three to four days before rubbing.

A Polished Finish may be obtained by polishing with powdered rotten stone and polishing oil, or water. Use soft cloth or cotton waste, kept well saturated with the oil or water and dip in rotten stone, rubbing surface until a high lustre appears. Allow the "rubbed" finish to stand at least 24 hours before polishing.

An AVERAGE Finish may be obtained by applying two coats of Primer and one coat of Enamel, as described on preceding page in "The Finest Finish" the last coat being left in the enamel-gloss.

An INEXPENSIVE Finish may be had by applying one coat of Acme Quality Enamel (Neal's) by flowing on evenly with a chiseled varnish brush. Avoid "lapping" by not brushing over Enamel after it has begun to "set." Should the Enamel not work freely, add a very little turpentine—not enough to dim the lustre. This finish will not do if the Enamel is lighter in color than the old finish; in that event, follow directions for "An Average Finish."

Painting

ACME QUALITY HOUSEHOLD PAINT is offered for painting kitchen and laundry furniture and many things about the home, such as benches, kitchen tables, flower stands and pots, shelves, toys and miscellaneous things that become worn and shabby and require "fixing up" from time to time. These goods are put up in "easy-to-open and close" cans, in which contents not used may be preserved for future use. They are made in a line of appropriate colors, are easily applied with an ordinary paint brush and dry quickly and hard with a handsome lustre. To apply, first see that old finish is perfectly clean, dry and smooth and apply one or two coats of the paint, according to finish desired. If two coats are applied, allow first to dry 24 to 48 hours before applying second.

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Ask your dealer for



Re-Finishing Furniture—Renewing Polish

Renewing Polish of Varnished Surfaces

ACME QUALITY FURNITURE POLISH is used for renewing the polish of furniture, pianos, woodwork and all varnished surfaces. It thoroughly cleanses the surface and at the same time imparts a brilliant lustre. It is a clear, transparent liquid, drying almost instantly and therefore does not gather dust. For this reason it is far preferable to thick, heavy, gummy substances, sometimes offered as furniture polishes. Apply with a soft cloth or waste, and rub immediately with clean waste or soft cloth.

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Ask your dealer for



Picture Frames and Other Things About the Home

There are many articles about every home which, becoming worn and marred, are either discarded or relegated to obscure positions, because they are considered too shabby or "out of date" to correspond with other furnishings. The garret or store room of the average home contains many articles that have "seen their best days," which could, with very little trouble or expense, be converted into "things of beauty" as well as use. Acme Quality Paints, Enamels, Stains and Varnishes offer an easy and inexpensive means of rejuvenating old things of this character. They *make it easy* for anybody to obtain good results, and simple though complete and correct directions appear upon every can. Following we give information in regard to the various methods of finishing that will indicate the possibilities in this direction.

Varnishing

To RE-VARNISH a VARNISH Finish the old varnish should be sanded with "0" or "00" sandpaper and then dusted perfectly clean. After this apply one or more coats of Acme Quality Varnish according to the character of the finish desired. There are three kinds of varnish finishes, described as "gloss finish," "rubbed finish" and "polished finish."

A Gloss Finish means to leave the varnish in the gloss just as it is brushed on the surface. After sandpapering the old surface smooth, a single coat of Acme Quality Furniture Varnish will give an excellent gloss finish, and for an extra fine finish two coats may be applied. If two

Varnishing Things About the Home

coats are used, allow the first to dry for 24 hours and then sandpaper lightly before applying the second. Should the old surface be very badly scratched or marred, it will be better to remove it completely with Acme Quality Paint and Varnish Remover, as a good finish cannot be secured over an old one that cannot be sandpapered smooth. Directions for using Remover will be found on page 30 under heading "Re-Varnishing Old Woodwork." Apply varnish with a soft chiseled varnish brush.

A Rubbed Finish means that the varnish is rubbed perfectly smooth, leaving a lustreless finish. In securing this finish, the last coat of varnish is rubbed smooth and until brush marks disappear. A soft cloth or cotton waste saturated with either rubbing oil or water and dipped into powdered pumice stone is used for rubbing. A varnish intended only to produce a "gloss" finish, could not be rubbed successfully. We recommend Acme Quality Hard Oil Finish, either "Light" or "Pale," for this purpose. After the old finish is sanded smooth, apply two coats, allowing the first to stand for 24 hours, then sand lightly with "00" sandpaper. Next apply the finishing coat and allow it to stand for two or three days. Then rub with powdered pumice stone and oil or water, as described above. Should the old surface be so badly marred that it could not be sandpapered smooth, remove it completely with Acme Quality Paint and Varnish Remover, following directions on page 30, under heading "Re-Varnishing Old Woodwork."

To Obtain a Rubbed Effect by a Very Economical Method use Acme Quality No-Rub Flat Finish. This varnish produces a flat or rubbed effect and saves the labor and time of rubbing the varnish with pumice stone and oil in the usual manner. It is recommended when economy and dispatch are important factors and not as superior in appearance to the rubbed effect produced in the regular manner. One coat over an old finish that has been sanded smooth is sufficient. Two coats should be applied when the old finish has been removed down to the bare wood. Allow 24 hours for first coat to harden then sand lightly and apply second coat.

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A *Polished Finish* is secured by polishing a *rubbed* surface with powdered rotten stone and polishing oil, or water. Use a soft cloth well saturated in oil or water and dip into rotten stone, rubbing varnish until a high lustre appears. A rubbed surface should stand at least 24 hours before polishing.

Staining

Changing a VARNISH, ENAMEL, or PAINT Finish to a STAIN Finish—This is accomplished by removing the old finish completely with Acme Quality Paint and Varnish Remover, following directions on page 30 under heading "Re-Varnishing Old Woodwork." When the surface is perfectly clean and smooth, apply a single coat of any of the handsome Mission, Weathered, Flemish, or other artistic stain-effects in which Acme Quality Art Wood Finishes are offered. Directions for applying appear on page 34 under heading "Staining Woodwork that has Previously been Painted, Enameled, Varnished or Stained." Nothing further is absolutely necessary, but as a protection for this Stain and to enhance its beauty we recommend that it be shellaced, varnished or waxed, as follows:

To Shellac Over Stain use a single coat of Acme Quality Shellac as it comes in the can.

To Varnish Over Stain use Acme Quality Varnish to produce either a gloss, rubbed or polished finish, as described on pages 66, 67, under heading "To Re-Varnish A Varnish Finish."

To Wax Over Stain use Acme Quality Floor Wax (called "floor" wax, but equally good for woodwork or furniture). It is prepared in a thick paste form and is applied with a soft cloth or cotton waste just as it comes in the can. After standing a few minutes, it should be rubbed briskly with a clean soft cloth to secure the proper polished effect. The Wax is very light in color and will not affect the most delicate shades of stain or the lightest colored woods.



Staining and Varnishing at One Application

ACME QUALITY VARNOLAC is offered for this purpose. In making this finish stains are combined with a good quality of varnish in such a manner that the colors of expensive woods, such as oaks, mahogany, cherry, rosewood, walnut as well as fancy stain-effects such as Mecca Green and Turkish Red, may be produced over an old finish, whether painted, stained, varnished or enameled, as well as upon an unfinished surface. It is *not* necessary to remove the old finish unless it is in bad condition, (cracked, badly marred or defaced, or worn through). If in bad condition, it should always be removed with Acme Quality Paint and Varnish Remover, as explained on page 30 under heading "Re-Varnishing Old Woodwork." A good finish cannot be secured over an old one that is cracked, marred and badly worn. Apply as follows: See that surface is dry and clean. Apply with chiseled varnish brush. Allow 36 to 48 hours for first coat to dry and then sandpaper lightly with "00" sandpaper. Apply a second coat in the same manner as first. If the old finish is of a darker shade than the shade of Varnolac to be used, a coat of Varnolac Ground Color should first be applied. This Ground Color covers the surface solidly, obliterating bad spots of color or other blemishes, and imparting a uniform color over which Varnolac Stains will appear to the best possible advantage. Allow Ground Color to stand 48 hours before applying following coat. If a "rubbed" or "polished" finish is desired, the last coat of Varnolac may be rubbed after standing 3 to 4 days, and polished 24 hours after rubbing. *To rub* use powdered pumice stone and rubbing oil, or water. Saturate cloth or cotton waste in the oil or water, dip in the pumice stone and rub Varnolac until surface is perfectly level and brush marks disappear. *To polish* allow the rubbed surface to stand 24 hours, then polish with powdered rotten stone and polishing oil, or water, until a high lustre appears.

When QUICK RESULTS are Desired Use ACME QUALITY VARNISH STAINS (Davies')—They also may be used for staining and varnishing at a single appli-



Waxing and Enameling Things About the Home

cation, but differ from Acme Quality Varno-Lac in drying more quickly (24 hours is sufficient between coats) and are not adapted for producing a rubbed or polished finish. They impart an excellent varnish-stain finish where quick results are demanded. The method of application is the same as for Varno-Lac, except as it relates to rubbing and polishing.

Waxing

ACME QUALITY FLOOR WAX (called "floor" wax, but equally good for furniture or woodwork) is an excellent finish for varnished, shellaced or stained surfaces of all kinds that have become dimmed, marred or worn. It fills and obliterates scratches and defects and imparts a hard lustrous finish easy to keep bright and clean. It is prepared in a thick paste form and is applied with a soft cloth or cotton waste just as it comes in the can. After standing a few minutes, it should be rubbed briskly with a clean soft cloth to secure the proper polished effect. The Wax is very light in color and will not affect the most delicate shades of stain or the lightest colored woods. It is so economical, imparts such a satisfactory finish and is so easily applied that it should always be kept in the home.

Enameling

Acme Quality Enamel (Neal's)

Will impart a perfect enamel finish upon any previously finished surface, whether varnished, painted, stained or enameled. First see that the old finish is in proper condition to secure good results. A surface in good condition requires only to be sandpapered smooth, but if in very bad condition it should be removed with Acme Quality Paint and Varnish Remover, as explained under "Re-Varnishing Old Woodwork," (page 30).

The **FINEST Finish** may be obtained in the following manner: When surface is in proper condition, apply two coats of Acme Quality Priming White (Neal's) the second

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Enameling Things About the Home

coat being slightly tinted with the finishing color, if the finishing coats are not white. Allow 24 hours to dry and then sand lightly with "00" sandpaper. Next apply a coat of the finishing color, flowing on thin with a chiseled varnish brush. Avoid "lapping" by not brushing over the Enamel after it has begun to "set." Should Enamel not work freely, add a *very little* turpentine. Allow 36 hours for Enamel to harden and then rub with curled hair or sand very lightly with "00" sandpaper. Apply the next or finishing coat in the same manner as previous coat. If a regular enamel-gloss finish is desired, this is all that is necessary.

A Rubbed Finish may be imparted by rubbing smooth with powdered pumice stone and rubbing oil, or water. Use a soft cloth or cotton waste kept well saturated with the oil or water and dip in pumice stone, rubbing surface smooth and removing brush marks. Allow Enamel to stand 3 or 4 days before rubbing.

A Polished Finish may be obtained by polishing with powdered rotten stone and polishing oil, or water. Use soft cloth or cotton waste kept well saturated with the oil or water and dip in rotten stone, rubbing surface until a high lustre appears. Allow the "rubbed" finish to stand at least 24 hours before polishing.

An AVERAGE Finish may be obtained by applying two coats of Primer and one coat of Enamel, as described above in "The Finest Finish" the last coat being left in the enamel-gloss.

An INEXPENSIVE Finish may be had by applying one coat of Acme Quality Enamel (Neal's) flowing on evenly with a chiseled varnish brush. Avoid "lapping" by not brushing over Enamel after it has begun to "set." Should the Enamel not work freely, add a *very little* turpentine—not enough to dim the lustre. This finish will not do if the Enamel is lighter in color than the old finish; in that event, follow directions for "An Average Finish."

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Ask your dealer for



Radiators, Steam Pipes, Hot and Cold Water Pipes

For a Handsome SILVER Finish Use ACME QUALITY ALUMINUM ENAMEL—This is composed of finely powdered aluminum, combined with a vehicle that will withstand extreme heat, and is so elastic as to admit of expansion and contraction due to extremes of temperature. It is very tenacious and a single coat covers an unfinished surface solidly. It imparts a bright, handsome finish that is not easily tarnished and is very durable. The method of application is very simple. See that surface is clean and dry. Stir thoroughly and keep well stirred while in use. Use a flat camel-hair or bear-hair brush. It can be applied successfully upon any metal, earthen or wood surface and over any old finish.

For a Brilliant GOLD Effect—The bronze should be of a fine grade to insure brilliancy and a fine finish. Mix with Acme Quality Bronzing Liquid to the consistency of thin paint. It can then be applied in the same manner as Acme Quality Aluminum Enamel. A single coat forms a solid, brilliant covering that will resist great heat and extremes of temperature and can be applied successfully upon metal, earthenware, wood or over old finishes of all kinds.

Stoves, Ranges, Stovepipes and Similar Surfaces

ACME QUALITY IRON ENAMEL is made to impart a brilliant, jet black finish to stoves, ranges, heating drums, grates, fire screens, stovepipes, andirons and all surfaces of a similar nature subjected to great heat. It is better than stove polish and good for wood as well as metal surfaces. To apply, first remove dirt, grease, rust or scale. This may be done with benzine, *but be careful not to use it near a fire*. Apply a thin coat of Enamel with a soft varnish brush. For an extra fine finish apply two

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Ask your dealer for



coats, permitting the first coat to stand at least 24 hours before applying the second. Should the Enamel not work freely, add a *very little* turpentine. Surfaces exposed directly to the flames, or that become "red hot," will require enameling more frequently than other parts. When a freshly enameled surface is subjected to extreme heat, it may emit an odor for a short time, but quickly disappears.

To Use ACME QUALITY STOVEPIPE ENAMEL, a brilliant black finish. This is offered in Black and Russia Iron Color. It dries with a brilliant lustre, withstands great heat and extremes of temperature. To apply, first have surface clean and dry. Use a soft varnish brush. Should it not work freely, add a very little turpentine—not enough to dim the lustre. One coat is usually sufficient, but for an extra fine finish two may be applied, in which event, allow at least 24 hours for first coat to harden. It works equally well upon metal and wood surfaces and over old finishes. This Enamel prevents rust and decay of iron, is very inexpensive, easy to apply and will save cost of labor and material many times over in added length of service of article upon which applied.

Bath-Tubs and Surfaces Exposed to Hot and Cold Water, Steam and Moisture

Acme Quality Bath-Tub Enamel (Neal's)

Is an ideal finish for many articles in addition to bath-tubs and foot baths and other surfaces directly exposed to hot and cold water. It forms a hard, durable, lustrous enamel surface that will resist the action of steam or moisture in any form. Dirt, dust and unwholesome deposits do not cling to an enameled surface, and it is easily kept bright and clean by simply wiping off with a wet cloth from time to time. It makes a sanitary, cleanly and invit-

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Ask your dealer for



Enameling Bath-Tubs and Bathrooms

ing finish for the inside and outside of refrigerators and ice-boxes. The woodwork, walls and ceilings of bathrooms may also be enameled to advantage. This Enamel remains unaffected by the steam and moisture which affect other finishes.

To Enamel an OLD ZINC Bath-Tub first see that the surface is clean, dry and smooth. Stir Enamel well and keep well stirred while in use. Apply in *thin* even coats with a chiseled varnish brush, being careful not to go over the surface after Enamel has commenced to "set." Commence at top of the tub, finishing sides first. If Enamel should not brush on easily, add a *very little* turpentine—not enough to dim the lustre. Allow from 24 to 48 hours for each coat to harden and when hard sandpaper all but last coat lightly with "00" sandpaper. Three or four coats make an excellent finish. Allow three days for last coat to harden before turning on the water.

To Enamel Bath-Tubs that have PREVIOUSLY been ENAMELED observe the same process as for new surfaces, except that two or three coats at the most will make an excellent finish.

For WOOD and PLASTER Surfaces that have PREVIOUSLY been Finished, first wash the surface clean with warm water to which a little ammonia may be added, then sandpaper smooth with "00" paper. Dust off loose particles. Apply two coats of Acme Quality Priming White (Neal's) tinting second coat slightly with finishing color, if white is not to be used. Allow 24 hours to harden, then sand lightly with "00" sandpaper. Apply two coats of Bath-Tub Enamel, allowing 24 to 48 hours for first coat to harden then sandpaper lightly and apply finishing coat. This makes the finest finish, although two coats of the Priming White and one of Bath-Tub Enamel will make a very satisfactory finish. One gallon of Priming White will cover about 800 square feet and a gallon of Enamel about 450 to 500 square feet. A rubbed finish (smooth and lustreless) may be imparted by rubbing with finely powdered pumice stone and rubbing oil or water, using a soft cloth or cotton waste. Saturate cloth in oil or water, dip in

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Acme Quality Bath-Tub Enamel (Neal's) in a refrigerator, bath-tub or any similar surface exposed to moisture gives a durable, non-absorbent coating, very sanitary and easily kept clean.

Ask your dealer for



Painting Carriages and Vehicles

pumice stone and rub surface until smooth and brush marks disappear. Allow the Enamel to stand three to four days before rubbing. A polished finish may be obtained by polishing the rubbed finish with powdered rotten stone and polishing oil, or water, using a soft cloth or cotton waste and rubbing surface until a high lustre appears.

For WOOD and PLASTER Surfaces That Have NOT Been Previously Finished, the same directions apply as for previously finished surfaces, except that plastered surfaces should first be sized with Acme Quality Wall Size, or a size made by reducing Acme Quality Furniture Varnish with an equal quantity of benzine. Apply size with paint brush, covering surface thoroughly, and avoid brushing over surface after size has commenced to set.

Carriages and Other Vehicles

Acme Quality Carriage Paints (Neal's)

Are made expressly for re-finishing carriages, buggies, road carts, sleighs and vehicles of all kinds requiring a carriage-varnish gloss in black and rich and appropriate colors for this class of work. They are made from fine carriage varnish combined with the highest grade of color, in such a manner that they not only impart a handsome and durable finish, but may be applied by anyone by following very simple directions. The expense of re-finishing a vehicle is very slight. Acme Quality Carriage Paints (Neal's) are offered in black, deep greens, wine colors, vermilion, blue, yellow and carmine red. They dry quickly and hard and are used for many other purposes besides repainting vehicles. Iron fences, lawn settees, porch furniture, lawn swings, flower stands, store fronts, in fact for *any old thing*—indoors or outdoors—requiring a durable varnish-gloss finish in rich, handsome colors, can be effectually finished with these paints.

To Finish Surfaces PREVIOUSLY Painted—Clean the old surface thoroughly with soap and water, or water

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Ask your dealer for



Buggies, carriages and vehicles of all kinds, dull and shabby from constant use, are made to look new with a handsome gloss finish of *Acme Quality Carriage Paint (Neal's)*.

Re-Finishing Carriage Tops

to which a small amount of ammonia is added. Use warm water if possible, but see that no trace of dirt, grease or foreign substance remains on the surface. Sand surface smooth with "0" sandpaper. Apply Acme Quality Carriage Paint (Neal's), flowing on smoothly with chiseled varnish brush. This is usually sufficient, but when the old finish is in very bad condition, when an extra fine finish is desired, or when a light color is applied over a darker color, two coats of Carriage Paint should be applied, sanding the first lightly after 48 hours with "00" sandpaper before brushing on the second coat. When the old surface is so badly worn, cracked and marred that it would be impossible to sandpaper smooth, it should be removed with Acme Quality Paint and Varnish Remover, as explained on page 30, under heading "Re-Varnishing Old Woodwork." When old finish is removed, proceed in the same manner as for surfaces that have not previously been finished, as explained in the following paragraph.

To Finish Surfaces That Have NOT Been Previously Finished—Prime first with Acme Quality White Lead in Oil. For *soft* wood, thin Lead to the consistency of liquid paint by adding *boiled* linseed oil and a *little* turpentine; for *hard* wood, use more turpentine and a *little* boiled linseed oil. Tint the White Lead slightly by adding a small amount of the Carriage Paint. Apply with flat paint brush. After 48 hours sandpaper smooth with "0" or "00" paper. Apply a second coat of Acme Quality White Lead, tinted as before, but thinned in the same manner as for *hard* wood. After 48 hours sandpaper and apply one or two coats of Acme Quality Carriage Paint (Neal's) with chiseled varnish brush. If two coats are used, allow first to harden for 48 hours and sandpaper lightly with "00" paper before applying the finishing coat.

Carriage Tops

Acme Quality Carriage Top Dressing (Neal's) imparts a brilliant jet black finish to leather and rubber tops, dashboards and leather parts of vehicles. It is also suitable for leather goods, such as satchels, hand bags, etc. It is easily

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Ask your dealer for



Enameling Bicycles

applied, dries hard quickly and forms a tough, elastic finish that is extremely durable and will withstand washing, rain and exposure. To apply, first wash surface with warm water and soap to remove all dirt and grease. Rinse with clear, cold water to remove any soap that may remain. Let the surface dry thoroughly before applying the Dressing. One coat is sufficient when surface is not in bad condition, but for surfaces very much worn, two thin coats should be applied, allowing 24 to 36 hours for undercoat to become hard. If Dressing does not spread easily, add a *very little* turpentine—not enough to dim the lustre. Apply with varnish brush.

Bicycles

Acme Quality Cycle Enamel is offered in a line of rich, handsome yellows, reds, blues, browns, greens, maroon, black, ivory and white. It imparts a highly lustrous finish and resists the extreme exposure and constant vibration to which subjected. Put up in ¼-pint cans ready for use and may be applied by anyone. Good for any surface requiring a brilliant enamel finish of this description

Directions for Using—Clean the surface thoroughly with soap and warm water, or water to which a little ammonia is added. Be sure that no grease, dirt or foreign substance remains on the surface. Sandpaper surface with "00" paper. Stir Enamel and keep well stirred while in use. Apply with a chiseled varnish brush. One coat of a dark color is frequently sufficient for a satisfactory finish. If a light color is applied over a dark one, two or possibly three coats may be used to advantage. Allow 24 hours between coats and sandpaper undercoats lightly with "00" paper. Should the Enamel not work freely, add a very little turpentine, but not enough to dim the lustre.

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Wagons and Farm Implements

Acme Quality Wagon Paint

Is offered in black, yellow, green, blue and red for wagons, trucks, farm implements and heavy vehicles of all kinds. It is ready to apply and may be used successfully by anybody by following very simple directions. This paint dries with a handsome lustre, covers solidly over old finishes, is tough and durable and withstands hard usage and exposure. The very slight expense and the small amount of trouble to re-finish a wagon or expensive implements with these goods, leaves no good excuse for permitting such property to rust and deteriorate. If kept properly painted they will last years longer than they otherwise would.

Directions for Applying—Clean the surface thoroughly with soap and water, or water with a small amount of ammonia added, but see that all trace of grease and dirt is removed. Sandpaper with "0" paper if very rough. Stir paint well and keep stirred while in use. Apply a coat of Acme Quality Wagon Paint with soft varnish brush. Allow 48 hours to dry, then sandpaper lightly with "00" paper and apply a second coat. Should paint not work freely, add a very little turpentine—not enough to dim lustre.

Lawn and Porch Furniture

Acme Quality Porch Furniture Enamel

Is made expressly for imparting a lustrous enamel finish in black, bright red, or green to wood and metal lawn and porch furniture, such as chairs, settees, swings, flower stands, iron railings, etc. To apply, see that old surface is perfectly clean. If rough, sandpaper smooth with "0" paper. Stir Enamel and keep well stirred while in use. One coat is usually sufficient but two may be applied to advantage over a very old and weather-beaten surface, or when an extra fine finish is desired.

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Ask your dealer for



Porch chairs, settees, lawn swings, etc., made bright and inviting and protected from the weather with *Acme Quality Carriage Paint (Neal's)*.

Acme Quality Carriage Paints (Neal's)

Make an excellent finish for lawn and porch furniture. They impart a hard, durable varnish gloss coating which resists moisture, rain and shine excellently. Full directions for applying are on page 76, under heading "Carriages and other Vehicles."

Acme Quality Varnish

Is offered for varnishing and re-varnishing porch and lawn furniture, whether wicker, reed, wood or metal. Acme Quality Exterolite is particularly adapted for this purpose, being made especially to withstand rain, shine and outside exposure generally. It is very pale and will not discolor wicker work or light colored wood. To apply, see that surface is clean and dry. Sandpaper old surface smooth and apply Exterolite with chiseled varnish brush. One coat over an old finish is usually sufficient. For wicker or rattan work that has not previously been finished, apply two coats, reducing each with about one-third turpentine. Allow 48 hours for first coat to harden, then sand lightly with "00" sandpaper before applying next.

Garden Tools and Implements

Acme Quality Carriage Paints (Neal's)

Make the best protective coating for articles of this description, such as lawn mowers, wheel barrows, ladders, rakes, etc. The paint is ready to apply and forms a hard, lustrous, durable coating that will withstand outside exposure and rough handling. Complete directions for applying will be found on page 76 under heading "Carriages and Other Vehicles."



Wrought Iron Work

Acme Quality Wrought Iron Finish

Imparts a dull black, lustreless finish to wrought iron, wood, and metal surfaces of all kinds. It is perfectly adapted for re-finishing such surfaces and for imparting a wrought iron effect to metal or other surfaces, such as lamps, chandeliers, andirons, brackets, grille work, picture frames, inside and outside ornamental iron work, etc. To apply have surface perfectly clean and dry. Stir well, Flow on *thin* with soft varnish brush (camel-hair preferred) being careful not to go over the same surface twice, as this is apt to cause the black to dry glossy in spots.

Window and Door Screens

Acme Quality Screen Enamel

Is offered for finishing wire window and door screens and frames. Does not clog the meshes and imparts a handsome enamel finish that will resist severe exposure and prevent screens from rusting. It is ready to use and can be applied by anyone. Offered in green and black. To use, have surface perfectly clean and dry. Stir well and keep stirred while in use. Apply with varnish brush. One coat is sufficient on wire, but on new woodwork, or when an especially fine finish is desired, two coats may be applied to advantage. Sand first coat lightly with "00" sandpaper after it has stood for 24 hours.





BRUSHES

(A and B) **Flat Wall Brushes** are used for all kinds of outside painting. They are made from both black and white bristle, varying in grade and length. The Black Bristle Wall Brushes are more commonly used, and come in several different widths, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. and 4 in. being more generally used. The Leather Bound Wall Brushes (B), known as the Stucco Brushes, are preferred by some painters.

(E) **The Oval Paint Brush** is a practical tool for outside painting. It is especially useful for trimming and painting spindles or oval surfaces; many painters preferring it to the Flat Wall Brush. There are many different grades and lengths of bristle used in the Oval Paint Brush. The more common sizes are known as No. 8 and No. 10 long stock Oval Paint Brushes.

(C and D) **Flat Varnish Brushes** are practical for varnishing all kinds of flat surfaces. They come in different widths, varying from 1 in. to 3 in. They are made from both white and black bristle which vary in quality and length. The cheaper grades of Flat Varnish Brushes are thin, and do not carry enough varnish to do good work. The better grades are thick and are made from long bristles of good quality.

(H) **Sash Tools** come in round and oval shape, are made from both black and white bristle, with square and chisel points and are used for drawing sash and painting surfaces too small for the ordinary paint brush.

(G) **Oval Varnish Brushes** are used for varnishing all kinds of round and oval surfaces as well as flat surfaces. They come in different grades and lengths of bristle, and in sizes varying from 1-0 to 9-0. The 4-0, 6-0 and 8-0 are more commonly used.

(F) **Kalsomine Brushes** are used for applying kalsomine. They come in different grades and lengths of bristle and in 6, 7 and 8 inch sizes.

Selection and Use *of* Paints and Finishes



ACME WHITE LEAD AND COLOR WORKS
DETROIT MICHIGAN U S A

Fourth Edition